The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIII.......NO. 6969. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 18, 1874. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MODERN PESSIMISM.

DR. STRAUSS IN DISFAVOR—WAGNERISM AND THE PESSIMIST SYSTEM.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 30, 1873.

It would appear from a passage in this interesting article on German literature during 1873, published by the *Athenæum*, that D. Strauss, once the idol of all philosophical Germany, has fallen into something like disrepute, and is, in fact, being persecuted by his former adherents. In Germany there would seem, at this moment, to be a certain number of philosophers who think with Beethoven that "music is a more sublime revelation than all wisdom and all philosophy." Dr. Strauss, when, some thirty years ago, he was compelled by local demonstrations of a hostile character to decline the post of Theological Professor at Zurich, to which he had just been elected, admitted, in a pamphlet on the subject, that he did not quite believe in the inspiration of the Old Testament which he, nevertheless, respected as "a collection of venerable traditions preserved by pious Hebrews." That confession did him no harm in the eyes of literary and learned Germany. He published his *Life of Jesus*, and rose in the opinion of his philosophical friends. His latest work, *The Old Faith and the New*, would have raised him higher still; for here he not only rejects all belief in the traditions (no longer venerable) "preserved by pious Hebrews," but denies the supernatural altogether. Not content, however, with attacking the "old faith" in every form, he has ventured, in the curious but really admirable review of German music which forms the epilogue to the work, to condemn Wagner and Wagner's compositions as, in the body of the work, he had condemned Schopenhauer and Schopenhauer's pessimistic philosophy. This was more than Strauss' former allies could stand. He might say what he pleased against Christianity and the supposed existence of a Deity, but Wagner and Schopenhauer are names not to be taken in vain. One must adore them or remain silent. Accordingly, Dr. Strauss has been cut, and is being severely criticised by men who formerly swore by him; and all because he has accused Wagner of mistaking "the grotesque for the genial and the formless for the sublime," and because he has ridiculed pessimism as his great literary master Voltaire ridiculed optimism. Strauss' little joke on the subject of Schopenhauer is a very harmless one, though the pessimists, no doubt, consider it the worst of all possible jokes in a world which, according to them, is itself a joke of the worst possible kind. "If" says Strauss "the world and everything belonging to it are bad, then Schopenhauer's philosophy must be bad. But if the philosophy which teaches that the world is bad is itself bad, it follows that the world is not bad, but good." That, in other words, is Strauss' more or less humorous argument; but besides disposing of pessimism by means of a comic syllogism he has dared to question the right of the pessimistic philosophers to the attitude of intellectual superiority assumed by them as though, in plain truth, the world were not good enough for them to live in.

I have never been able to fathom the mysterious connection which seemingly exists between pessimism and Wagnerism—except, indeed, on the principle (to repeat Dr. Strauss' jest in another form) that in the worst of all possible worlds the music of Wagner is the worst of all possible music. Wagner, however, has himself told us that, having accustomed himself to look upon all operatic music as utterly bad, he finds himself now and then rewarded for this view by meeting with a passage of some beauty which, not having expected it, he finds more beautiful still; and it is certainly in this spirit, if at all, that one should listen to the operas of Wagner. Perhaps in those works, so little remarkable for beauty, the devout pessimist sees really an image of the world as he has learned to regard it. Or the simple explanation may be that Wagner, having proclaimed himself an ardent pessimist, (if one can fancy ardor in such a creed,) the disciples of Schopenhauer, who form an important school or even sect in Germany, are determined to do all they can to increase the fame of so eminent a brother.

In spite, however, of the strange accord between Wagnerism and pessimism, there is this essential difference between the two systems, that where Wagner proposes to substitute for the worst possible operatic music admirable operatic music of his own composition, Schopenhauer gives up the universe as a bad job, merely reminding his followers to conform as much as possible to its laws, and to resign themselves to the inevitable. A year or two ago I chanced to find myself at a quiet German watering-place in the centre of a little society of pessimists, and their pessimism was really quite as droll as the optimism of "Candide," and would be found so by every one were there but a Voltaire to set it forth. The fun of the thing consisted in this, that pessimists in theory, my friends, were optimists in practice; or, rather, pessimists by the mind, they were optimists by the heart. The first I spoke to struck me with dismay when, in answer to some ordinary question, he assured me that "his object in life was to get through this miserable world with as little suffering as possible." That same evening, in wishing another pessimist good night, he complimented him on "having reached the end of the day without accident," as though, in the natural course of things, he might have expected him to break his neck, or, at the least, an arm or a leg. At dinner, the next afternoon, he recommended a particular dish to me as being "not very bad," and said, in regard to some Moselle wine that he was drinking: "Many authorities declare it inferior to Rhine wine; while others, of equal weight, consider Rhine wine the worst. Having, therefore, no sure scientific guide on the subject, I consult my own personal tastes, and drink the Moselle." Only once this philosophical gentleman appeared in the character of an optimist, when not to have done so would have been to abstain from contradicting his wife, who herself was a pessimist. "This hare," the lady in question had observed, in the middle of dinner, "has no hare's character." "The hare is a fine hare," the husband replied, "and possesses the character of its species. All I can admit is that it is wanting in individuality." "That the hare, objectively speaking, is a hare, I already knew," returned the philosopher's wife. "What I meant was, that to me, subjectively considering it, it is as tasteless as mutton." I had never before heard the language of philosophical criticism applied to cookery, and it certainly amused me.

Pessimists being convinced that the world is as bad as it can possibly be, they would be strangely wanting in good nature, indeed in ordinary human feeling, did they not strive, within the limited sphere of their powers, to make it a little better. This they can do by helping one another without refusing their good-will even to those misguided optimists who, like Rev. Charles Kingsley, love the north-east wind because, if it does not give them bronchitis, it may possibly brace up their nerves, and admire inundations because, though they may lay waste whole tracts of country, they give opportunities to energetic men of displaying their energy by building up dikes and other defenses. Christianity, in fact, as Schopenhauer has himself observed, is "a pessimistic religion," for which reason the pessimists do not hate their enemies, the optimists, but merely despise them. "Although a pessimist myself," said one of the fraternity to me, "I can conceive a man having such a low ideal of life that he may be an optimist. Standing, therefore, as I do," he continued, "nearly half way between these two extremes, one thing is quite certain, that I can do no sort of work. Accordingly, I pass through existence as well as its innumerable troubles will permit, following the bent of my rational inclinations and developing my faculties. You will say that this is egotistical," (I had said nothing of the kind,) "but I can prove that idea to be erroneous. You cannot cultivate a rose without beautifying the garden in which it grows, nor can I perfect myself without in some way benefiting all who do me the honor to enter into conversation with me."

To-day a picnic was arranged, at which I was honored with the care of a young lady specially recommended to my attention on the ground that she "knew her Schopenhauer by heart," and was, in fact, "one of the most advanced pessimists." I ventured to express a doubt to the gentleman who had introduced me as to whether it would be possible to find favor even in a very moderate degree, and for only a few hours, in the eyes of so terrible a critic; but he explained to me that it was the recognized duty of pessimists to make the best of a bad world, and that those who were pessimists not merely by philosophy but by temperament, were not tolerated in society, and were expected to keep their rooms. As to my partner for the afternoon, I must say that when I had once got over the idea that she was bound by her philosophy to look upon me as the worst possible man in the worst possible world, I found her very agreeable; the fact apparently being that the followers of Schopenhauer have as little active faith in their creed as the believers in any other system.

Pleasant, however, as they may be in actual life, pessimists must not be trifled with in the domain of philosophy; or, like Dr. Strauss, the unbeliever will be anathematized in the name of Schopenhauer, and of Wagner, his musical prophet.

The once deistical, now purely atheistical, writings of Strauss will, of course, never be popular in England. But it is a remarkable thing that, while the *Life of Jesus* and the *Old Faith and the New* have both been translated into English, (the former by the author of *Middlemarch*, the latter by Miss Matilda Blind, daughter of the notorious Karl Blind,) the absolutely inoffensive work on Voltaire cannot find a publisher in this country. The explanation of this seeming anomaly is, I fancy, that the two philosophical works have found translators in philosophical enthusiasts; whereas the literary work has had to take its chance, and recommending itself to none of the ordinary book-sellers—who are frightened at the very name of Strauss—has been neglected. "Voltaire" is in the form of lectures, six in number, which were written at the request of the Princess Louis of Hesse, (our "Princess Alice,") and delivered in her presence at Darmstadt. The lectures are in all respects admirable; the style in particular being a great improvement on that of Strauss' books, which here and there are sometimes (at least to outer barbarians) all but unintelligible. The delivery of the lectures, and the circumstances under which they were delivered, caused such scandal at Darmstadt that the Princess, to show how much she cared for it, desired the author to publish them, and, in doing so, to dedicate them to her. One would have thought that lectures dedicated to a daughter of the Queen of England would be thought fit reading for any one. But there is one thing to which our publishers are more devoted than even to "the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and all the royal family," namely—orthodoxy and respectability—and this species of worship forbids them to have anything to do with a book by the author of the *Life of Jesus*. S. E.

ROBBERY OF DIAMONDS.

FORTY-EIGHT RINGS WORTH $7,000 STOLEN—ESCAPE OF THE THIEF.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 17.—Probably no bolder robbery was ever recorded in the annals of Cincinnati's criminal history, than was the one committed between 5 and 6 o'clock this evening in the store of Herman Duhme & Co., of Cincinnati, the heaviest jewelry dealers of the West. The criminal was a man of medium height, slightly built, very tastily dressed, of dark complexion, wearing black side whiskers and a mustache, and, by the boldness of his movements, supposed to belong to some one of the unscrupulous gangs which infest New-York City. His booty consisted of two trays of cluster-diamond rings, numbering in all forty-eight, and originally costing the firm of Duhme & Co. between $6,000 and $7,000. His manner of procedure was as follows: Entering the store at the time specified above, and seeking out Mr. Duhme himself, he reminded him of having purchased from him a $27 diamond ring yesterday, and then requested to look at some rings more valuable. In compliance Mr. Duhme placed upon a counter near the outside door the two trays in question. After inspecting a moment the thief exclaimed, "Oh, by the way, Mr. Duhme, you forgot yesterday to give me a box for my ring." A lady customer and a clerk were then standing near Mr. Duhme and the thief, so that Mr. Duhme either unsuspectingly, or, on the supposition that the clerk would watch the rings, turned his back to the counter, and in a drawer immediately at hand sought the box asked for. The search was of but a moment's duration, but upon again facing the counter the unhappy proprietor found his supposed customer gone and the two trays with him. The clerk saw the exit of the thief while the search in the drawer was being made, but not for an instant suspected that his hands or pockets contained so valuable booty. The trays were in size only six inches by nine, and, therefore, easily concealed. A boy in the employ of the establishment claims to have seen the man, after passing out the store upon Fourth street, dart down Walnut street, and then turn down Baker alley. The precise route a man named Marsh took three years ago after throwing snuff in the eyes of the man waiting on him, and then robbed this same establishment of several thousand dollars' worth of diamonds. A reward of $2,000 has been offered by Duhme & Co. for the capture of the thief.

SUICIDE OF A POLICEMAN.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 17.—About 7 o'clock this morning, Robert Ray, a policeman in this city, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head and then cutting his throat from ear to ear with a butcher-knife. Temporary insanity is supposed to have been the cause.

PHELPS, THE TREASURY DEFAULTER.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 17.—The case of Phelps, the State Treasury defaulter, was to-day sent to the next Court of Oyer and Terminer by Judge Van Alstyne, on motion of District Attorney Mack, Judge Birdseye, his counsel, agreeing.

PARISIAN PICTURES.

AMONG THE TRADESMEN—THE PRODUCTION OF CAMEOS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 2, 1874.

The aspect of Paris upon grand fête days is always pretty much the same, and my Christmas description will answer very well for the *jour de l'an*. The boulevards were densely thronged from morning to night, and at certain hours of the day the crowd was compact and impassable. The day was unusually fine, the temperature mild and the sunlight very brilliant; but the streets were covered with a coating of soft and sticky mud. This was the only drawback to the pleasures of the day. Yet I doubt very much whether the sales made in the *baraques* were of great importance, for in my walks along the line I saw few purchasers but thousands of curious. The people paused to look at the wares exposed as at a curious show, but finding nothing new or strange passed on without making any purchases. I have previously remarked that this open-air bazaar has been turned from its original purpose, and the baraques taken by the shop-keepers, who thus work off their old stocks while distributing their business cards. It is an excellent mode of advertisement, and, meanwhile, a very curious spectacle is given to the public. But I find that nine-tenths of the booths are devoted to toys, oranges, or articles in Russia leather, or imitations in *papier-maché*. Perhaps one-half are for toys, and one in every four for the sale of porte-monnaies and articles of the sort. These latter sell for a very small sum, but are not very durable. And here I must cite a curious fact of the year to show how the out-door trade in *articles de Paris* has been destroyed. Every one is aware that the retail trade of Paris has been showing a tendency, for a number of years back, to concentrate in large business houses. Thus we have the magasin du Louvre, as large, or larger, than Stewart's, in New-York; the magasin "de la Paix," "au Coin de Rue," "le Bon Marché," "le Pauvre Diable," "le Petit St. Thomas," "le Tapis Rouge," "le Printemps," "a u Siege de Corinthe," and a few more of the sort, the names of which do not occur to me at the moment. These are stock companies with enormous capital. Having extensive sales, they buy in large quantities at the lowest manufacturing price, and hence are enabled to sell at twenty per cent. less profit for the same quality than the small shops in all quarters of the city. In the matter of silks, for example, these large establishments take so much that they run silk factories of their own, or buy up all that a celebrated maker can manufacture. The famous Bonnet's gros grain silks are all taken by two or three houses, and the rest must buy of them. The small *boutiques*, or shops, are supplied by them, of course at a profit. Now, American ladies would do well to remember this fact, and when they come to Paris buy only in the large establishments. This is not the first time that I have made this remark, but I repeat it because I am assured by long experience that I shall render my fair countrywomen a great service if I can induce them to take the advice to heart. But once here, looking about at the prices, they find things very tempting, and buy cheap only to find that they have paid dearly for an inferior article. Their cheap silks are burnt, (or whatever the name may be,) and will crack and break, and black silks will become rusty, in a very short time. In Russia-leather articles (so called) the same thing applies. You can buy an elegant porte-monnaie for twenty-nine cents, in all respects equal in appearance to those sold for ninety cents or one dollar, but the former will not last very long.

"MARKING DOWN."

A sentiment of public duty has led me a little away from the point I desired to bring into prominence, which was this: These large establishments now sell everything—silk dry-goods, clothing for both sexes, furniture, household articles, (except hardware,) books, toys, bronzes, Russia leather goods, and *articles de Paris*—and they can undersell the small dealers who have the baraques. But this is not the worst of the rivalry. Wishing to draw custom by the excessive cheapness of some articles, they have this year taken those generally sold for presents and marked them down at one-half or less the cost price. As things are best appreciated by particular examples, which are always more striking than general statements, I will give my own experience in buying New-Year's presents. For a youngster of twelve, the son of one of my French friends, I found an elegantly-bound and gilt copy of Buffon's animals, with over 200 illustrations, for the low sum of three francs seventy-five centimes, or seventy-five cents in our money. Now the actual price of this work is fifteen francs, or $3, and its cost of publication could not be less than $2. On my expressing surprise, the director told me that he had bought 1,000 copies of this work for $1 50 per copy by taking 10,000 other books from the same publisher, and he had marked them down at one-half what he paid. I would have taken two or three copies, but that happened to be the last. "And," he added, "we count that these thousand books have brought us at least 3,000 customers for other things." Most probably the number is understated. Again, a Russia leather glove-box, a most beautiful article, which is ordinarily marked 24.50, was put down to 14 francs. Little ornaments were sold for a mere trifle, and a lot of globes, costing 15 francs each, were sold for 4 francs 90 centimes. At the same time I bought some flannel undershirts, and had to pay 14 francs 50 centimes each, which was 2.50 more than last year. The principle, it will be observed, is to mark down articles for presents in order to draw customers, and to mark up articles of necessity in order to strike a balance. And what a blessing this is to the poor and to people of moderate incomes! They are enabled to gratify their little friends at a moderate cost, and at the same time they have seen that the general run of prices in the establishment is below that of the small shops. They always return. While upon this subject I should say that there are several large shops here which sell at very low rates the articles of their specialty. For fine goods and silks there is a very old house, which never advertises, on the Boulevard Montmartre, and for shawls one would go to the Compagnie des Indes. For black silks and mourning goods there is a special house in the Rue de Richelieu. This custom, to return to the baraques, has naturally killed the out-door trade, and the booths now offer nothing but a curious spectacle to attract the people. In going about them in search of novelties, I have been able to find nothing but some curious mechanical toys. On every corner one hears the cry of the "Fils de Mme. Angot," which is only a *petit* Léotard turning upon a cord as one presses the lower part. The success of the opera, "La Fille de Mme. Angot," which has passed 300 representations, has made this name popular.

As can be supposed, the dealers in candies and bon-bons have been full of business for the past few days. Such houses as Boissier's, Bounet's, and Liraudin's have sold enormous quantities of sweets. Every year they give us some charming novelties, and these houses have become so famous that one feels a pride in giving a packet of bon-bons with their names printed in gold upon the outside, and the whole bound with gold cord. For richer presents, the jewelers offer a great variety, and their settings show an amount of good taste and skill in workmanship which is really astonishing.

THE FAVORITE ARTICLE.

The favorite article of the year being cameos, I must devote a special paragraph to them. Some antique heads, set in diamonds and pearls by M. Rouvenat, are, beyond all question, the most beautiful articles of jewelry I ever saw. I must confess that before the Exposition at Vienna I was in ignorance of what cameos really were. I had always fancied that they were shells cut with a burin. And so they are when one speaks of the cheap cameos of commerce, but those now fashionable are elegant works of art, cut with diamond dust upon fine stones, like the heads of the Roman Emperors preserved in museums. These stones have two layers of color, white above red, rose, pink, or black, and the white is cut away, by a very slow and difficult process, into the proper shape.

AMONG THE CAMEOS.

The other day I visited the atelier of M. Guyétaut, Chevalier of the Legion D'Honeur, who cut the portraits of Napoleon III. and the Emperor of Austria, and who took four medals of honor at Vienna. The atelier looked like a sculptor's studio, and was full of plaster casts, upon which the artists had played their usual pranks, such as putting an old hat upon the head of the Venus De Milo. Around the room a score of young men were bending over a foot-lathe turning a short spindle, upon the end of which was the graver, kept sharp by a coating of diamond-dust and oil. By holding the stone against this spindle the white layer is cut away in the desired form, leaving a work as durable as time. Naturally it requires great artistic skill to cut an antique head or a portrait in this way from a model hanging above the lathe. The art of cameo-cutting is very ancient, and by it alone have the portraits of the Roman Emperors been preserved. A few statues and busts remain, but for the most part these have been broken in pieces, and every year the soil yields some fresh instance of the durability of cameos. The ancient Romans generally preferred the agate for material, but often used the sardonix, which is still the stone generally used by M. Guyétaut, especially for portraits and rare antique heads. Augustus Cæsar is said to have introduced the art into Rome. In France it was revived under Henri IV., was very popular under Louis XIV. and XV., but during the present century it fell into disrepute, owing to the abundance of cheap shell cameos from Italy, and has just been revived with our modern love for *des belles choses*. M. Guyétaut has recently cut some portraits so remarkable that they have placed him at the head of the art, as, moreover, his numerous medals of honor show.

MYSTERIES OF THE SHAWL TRADE.

Before leaving this subject I must relate a curious discovery made on this occasion. M. Guyétaut took me to see one of his first artists, who works at home. In the front room of a modest apartment was the intelligent artist working at his lathe, and in the back room was his wife working upon an India shawl. A fine cashmere, worth 4,000 francs, or, perhaps, $1,000 in New-York, was cut into strings, or figures, and on glancing at it I could not help crying: "Ah! how in the world did this fine shawl get so badly damaged? Was it eaten by the rats?" M. Guyétaut laughed, and the *ouvrière* said: "Oh! Monsieur, it is not damaged at all. I am rearranging it." Probably my lady readers will be as much surprised as I was to find that these costly shawls are purposely cut in pieces and then sewn together again. The philosophy of it is this: Some years the fashion is for white figures, running about in scrolls as in all cashmeres, and sometimes for black. Hence the shawls with white ground figures are cut when black sell best, and the black cuttings sewn in. Sometimes, when a lot of shawls have been for many years on hand, the disposition of the figures are changed in order to suit the prevailing taste. Now, the work was done so well that I could not distinguish the seams, but it seems to me that if I were to buy a shawl worth a thousand dollars, I should greatly prefer to have it as it came from the Indian loom. I was told that hundreds of these rearranged shawls are annually sold to American ladies at very large prices, and if those who have them find that they come in pieces they will understand the reason. They have only to send the shawl to some *raccommodeuse*, like the person of whom I write, and the work will be elegantly done again. This industrious artist and his no less industrious wife earn a very handsome living from their common labor.

GALIGNANI'S OBSEQUIES.

Yesterday was buried from the Church of the Madelaine Mr. John Anthony Galignani, oldest son of the founder of *Galignani's Messenger*, which was started in 1814. This excellent journal, which has long supplied a real want, was continued by Mr. Anthony and Mr. William Galignani, and the ability they have shown has not been without its reward. Both brothers were possessors of large fortunes, which they used with great benevolence. Conjointly they built the hospital at Corbeil, a magnificent establishment, and the brother who has just died founded Galignani's Hospital in the city, for sick and indigent British subjects. Their works of charity are very numerous, and hence no one was surprised to see an immense concourse of people at the funeral. Mr. Anthony died at the age of seventy-seven, having retired from work only three years ago. Mr. William still survives. Every traveler upon the Continent knows *Galignani's Messenger*, the best paper in the world for travelers, and one which supplies a real need. The first idea was so good that the paper became a success from the outset, and it was only when the increase of traveling facilities brought thousands upon the Continent that there was room for any other enterprise of the kind. Now, however, an American paper is flourishing, without in any way detracting from or conflicting with the interests of *Galignani's Messenger*.

MARYLAND REPUBLICANS VISITING THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The representatives of the Republican Party in the Maryland Legislature called upon the President to-day to pay their respects. Col. Suit presented a brief address to the President, expressive of their confidence in his Administration, and also assuring him of their indorsement of his recent nomination of Judge Williams to be Chief Justice. The President, in thanking them for the compliment of their visit, said he was glad that the Republican Party had presented so showy a front in the State of Maryland as to be able to check improper legislation on the part of their political opponents.

WASHINGTON.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE—THE CIVIL SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day held a two hours' discussion on the propositions to abolish the Electoral College, and choose the President by a direct vote of the people. The subject will be again discussed at the next meeting of the committee.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The Board of Examiners for the Treasury Department have presented the names of Charles Chesley, Solicitor Internal Revenue Department, and E. C. Banfield, Solicitor of the Treasury, to the Civil Service Commission, as those of proper persons to act as associate members of the board in preparing for conducting and reporting the examination to be held on the 23d inst. for the purpose of filling the vacancy in the office of the First Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The nominations have been approved by the commission.

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

Lieut. Col. C. E. Blunt, of the Engineer Corps, has been ordered to take charge of the construction of the defenses of the harbor of Portsmouth, New-Hampshire; Commander Francis M. Ramsey has been detached from duty in the Ordnance Bureau, and ordered to the command of the Ossipee, relieving Commander Walters, who is placed on waiting orders; Master Edward Very, from the Shenandoah, and ordered to return home; Assistant Surgeon George W. Forney, from the Frolic, and ordered to the Shenandoah; Assistant Surgeon J. C. Heyl, from the Shenandoah, and ordered to the Frolic.

THE CASE OF THE VIRGINIUS.

The Virginius Naval Court has adjourned, and the report will probably be presented to the Secretary of the Navy to-day. Although in advance of its presentation the members of the Court decline to converse upon the subject, it is certain, judging from the testimony which has been elicited, that the findings are that the sinking of the Virginius was unavoidable under the circumstances.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

The Commissioner of Patents to-day heard arguments on the application for the extension of the Morris & Brown patent for breech-loading firearms. W. W. Leggett appeared for the applicants and Mr. Stoughton, of New-York, for Smith & Wesson, who oppose the extension.

EXTENSION OF POSTAL SERVICE.

Postal service has been ordered on the Michigan Midland and Canada Railroad from St. Clair to Richmond, Mich., seventeen miles, to commence Feb. 2.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The following are the balances remaining in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $3,705,405; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $42,700,000; coin, $85,867,361; including coin certificates, $45,661,800; outstanding legal tenders, $382,075,715.

TREASURY FIGURES.

During the week ending to-day the Treasurer of the United States has received from the Printing Division $647,200; the amount shipped during the same period was $1,688,500 in notes, and $686,400 in fractional currency. The Treasurer holds in trust for national banks $392,515,900 to secure circulating notes, and $16,360,100 to secure deposits of public moneys. The national bank currency outstanding to-day is $348,525,547.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The following are the Customs receipts for the week ending Jan. 10: New-York, $2,903,575; Philadelphia, $117,491; Baltimore, $91,75,7; Boston, $327,021; New-Orleans, $69,289.

SPEECH-MAKING DAY IN THE HOUSE.

The House met, as in Committee of the Whole, for general discussion on miscellaneous topics, Mr. Rusk, of Wisconsin, in the chair. Speeches were made by Mr. Harris, of Georgia, on the subject of civil rights; by Messrs. Kelley and Townsend, of Pennsylvania, and Burchard, of Illinois, on the question of finance and currency. The House adjourned at 4:15.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The box shop and saw mill of Hill & Metcalf, and the sash and blind shop of M. Comstock, at West Upton, Mass., were burned yesterday afternoon. Hill & Metcalf lose $6,000; insured for $2,000 in the Fitchburg Mutual. Mr. Comstock had no insurance, but saved his machinery.

THE FIRE IN OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, Canada, Jan. 17.—The building burned here last night was the old officers' quarters, situated in the rear of the west block of Government Buildings, and occupied for some years as offices for the Inter-Colonial and Canada Pacific surveys. The fire broke out about 7:30 P. M. It is supposed to have been caused by cinders from the grate in one of the rooms, and was probably smoldering for a long time between the floors. It spread so rapidly that only a few charts and plans were saved. A large number of very valuable books, papers, plans, and drawings of the Pacific survey was destroyed. The loss is variously estimated, from a million to a million and a half dollars. It is possible that the contents of some of the safes have escaped. The building was one of the oldest in the city, and was very substantially constructed. Nothing but the walls was left standing.

THE FIRE AT THE HAMILTON BUILDINGS, BROOKLYN.

The loss occasioned by the fire at the Hamilton Buildings, corner of Court and Remsen streets, Brooklyn, the particulars of which were reported in yesterday's TIMES, will not, it is said, reach the amount first stated. The books and collections of the Long Island Historical Society have sustained comparatively trifling injury. On the buildings the loss will not exceed $25,000, while the other losses will, it is said, be within $50,000.

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 17.—The Board of Trustees of the Vanderbilt University adjourned to-day after a session of three days, during which Bishops Paine and McTyne presided. The board ordained three departments to be opened on the 13th of next January, and elected three Professors in the Literary and Scientific Departments, viz.: L. C. Garland, of the University of Mississippi; J. C. Wells, of the Central College, Missouri; N. L. Lupton, of the University of Alabama. The board will meet again at Nashville in April, when other chairs will be filled and the organization completed.

BOSTON WATER POWER.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Boston Water-power Company, held to-day, the resignations of S. W. Merrill, G. Keyer, and H. Edgarton were accepted, and Gen. James S. Whitney and John Brown, of Boston, and Thos. F. Mason, of New-York, were elected in their places. President John F. Clark stated that his duties at the City Hall would prevent his giving that attention to the duties of the office they require, and tendered his resignation, which was accepted. Gen. James S. Whitney was chosen President. The board now consists of Gen. J. S. Whitney, John T. Clark, John Brown, M. T. Gardner, and Edwin Tufts, of Boston, and F. D. Wallace, and Thos. F. Mason, of New-York.

THE RAILROAD ACCIDENT AT TAUNTON.

TAUNTON, Mass., Jan. 17.—Henry G. Pomeroy and Albert A. Slocum, the only parties injured at the railroad accident near here on Thursday last remaining at the City Hotel, returned to their homes to-day, Pomeroy being conveyed on a bed. He still continues delirious. Dr. Hubbard thinks both will recover in the course of time.

SERIOUS INJURY TO MR. B. F. SOUTHGATE, OF SARATOGA.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 17.—Mr. B. F. Southgate, one of the proprietors of Congress Hall, Saratoga, was found by a farmer this morning, near the Hudson River Railroad track in Greenbush, and brought to the hospital here. Mr. Southgate had sustained a serious injury, but whether from a fall or otherwise was not known. It consisted of a cut across the scalp from the temple to the top of his head. The scalp about the wound was badly frozen. It is thought he cannot survive. His jewelry, &c., were found on his person.

THE COAL MINERS.

MEETING AT WILKESBARRE, PENN.—THE OPERATORS REFUSE TO GRANT AN ADVANCE OF WAGES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Jan. 17.—A large meeting of coal miners was held at Weiss Hall to-day to receive an answer from the operators relative to the basis question. The committee sent to meet the operators presented a communication to the effect that the advanced wages would not be paid under any circumstances. It was also stated by the operators that the miners may expect ten per cent. decrease. The miners will not submit to such a reduction, and although there is no strike in Luzerne region at present, it is probable there will be a general stand-out when operations are commenced. The miners are organizing themselves under the Miners' National Association, and will be governed by its decision. Between 3,000 and 5,000 men are now idle. In this immediate locality, mining operations are generally suspended. Another meeting will be held next Wednesday, when a definite decision will possibly be arrived at as to whether the men will strike or not. An impression prevails that the action of the Schuylkill County miners will have much effect on the men here. But little coal is now out of the mines, and no more will be mined before February or March. There is every indication that the combination which controls here is working deeply to force speculative prices on coal now in the city.

THE GOWEN PROPOSITION REJECTED.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Jan. 17.—The meeting of the Executive Committee of the Miners' and Laborers' Benevolent Association was very well attended, and they unanimously rejected the Gowen proposition, and adopted a resolution allowing the men to work in any colliery where the owner was willing to pay the $2 50 basis of 1873. A meeting of operators was held at the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company's office. Mr. Gowen was not present.

The decision of the men was transmitted to them, but they adjourned without taking action thereon, declaring they had no further proposition to make. There the matter rests, and the prospects are we will have a long and extended strike.

In the Shamokin district the operators have not agreed to pay the 1873 basis, as telegraphed, but only those collieries shipping westward and via the Lehigh Valley routes. The other operators making shipments over the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad have joined the latter company, and insist on the reduction.

The *Daily Standard*, in an article for to-morrow, says:

"There is no longer any doubt of the fact that there is a general suspension of mining operations in this region, and unless the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company recedes from the firm stand it has taken, the cessation of labor will be protracted and costly, alike to this community and the operators and miners. Yesterday the Executive Committee of the Miners' Benevolent Association met in this city, and formally agreed to disagree with the conditions laid down in the Gowen proposition. As the representatives of the men the committee could not have done otherwise. Every district in the county had voted unanimously in nearly every instance not to submit to a reduction based upon a contingency, and a very remote one at that. A disposition to concede everything but the $2 50 basis was manifested, however, and the demand for circular prices was receded from. The suspension has now fairly begun. When or how it will end no one can predict with any certainty at this time. The men are well organized, have a full treasury, and are resolved not to yield an inch of what they consider their right. The company, on the other hand, is determined not to make a single concession, and Mr. Gowen has begun a policy which looks as though he would protract the fight indefinitely. To supply the railroad and the local trade of Philadelphia, he has begun the shipments of coal from the Lehigh region over the branches of his road, connecting with that region, at lower rates than he ordinarily charges to transport it over the main road from Port Carbon to Philadelphia. This is an extreme measure. Among the smaller operators there is a general feeling in favor of the paying of the basis of 1873, and their action, combined with the general feeling of the county against a long and disastrous suspension, may compel an early resumption. At this writing, however, the prospect is far from being favorable."

ACTION OF THE MINERS AT WILKESBARRE.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Jan. 17.—A large meeting of miners was held in Weiss Hall this afternoon, to deliberate upon the state of affairs at present existing, and to effect an organization and unite with the National Association. Speeches were made by Mr. James O'Halloran, an officer of the National Association, and others, explaining the objects and designs of that organization, setting forth the advantages which the miners of this section would derive from uniting with it, such being the best plan which could be adopted in the present state of affairs to thoroughly prepare for whatever might come. An address, prepared by Mr. James O'Halloran, and first presented at a meeting in Ohio a month ago, was read and met with hearty approval. It was then voted to join the National Association, and a constitution was at once adopted and officers nominated. The committee appointed to wait upon Mr. Charles Parrish, bearing the demand for an advance of ten per cent. in wages, made a fuller report than at the meeting held yesterday. The Chairman said that the committee had gone to the office of the company and were at first told by a clerk that they could not see Mr. Parrish, but were finally admitted into his presence, though not very courteously received. After reading the paper which was handed to him, asking for an increase of wages for 1874, he replied: "You cannot have what you ask for. I will not give you an increase. I will reduce your wages. I have been giving you all you are entitled to, and I cannot raise now when I cannot mine a ton of coal or sell a hundred tons."

The committee asked to have the answer put in writing, but this Mr. Parrish declined to do. Nothing whatever was done with the report, for the reason that the answer was not given in writing as has always been done heretofore, and is the rule between that company and its employes. A member arose after this, and asked that some misrepresentations in reference to the miners of this region might be corrected, and stated that they were not on a strike; that the company for which they had been working had stopped all but two or three of their works, thus throwing them out of employment, and that they were now asking that the company, after keeping them idle as long as it suited their purposes, should give them an advance of ten per cent. when ready to start their works again. It was announced that John Siney, President of the National Association, and Mr. C. B. Johnson, editor of the *Workingman*, would visit this place early next week, and that the President was authorized to call a meeting during their stay, that the miners might hear addresses from them on the present condition of affairs. It is but just to the miners of Luzerne to say that the stoppage of so many coal works is no fault of theirs, and that there is really no such thing as a "strike." The large companies, for reasons best known to themselves, have suspended work. The miners are using the idle time to effect a thorough organization, and have asked for an advance of ten per cent. when again set at work, but did not stop because this advance was refused. Representative men of their number say that there is great unity throughout this region, and should the threat of Mr. Parrish to reduce wages be carried out they will not resume work for many weeks. They claim that the companies can well afford to pay more while they are getting the present prices, and that they do not want to oppose capital but only to receive a just and equitable compensation for their labors.

THE HOG TRADE.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 17.—The number of hogs slaughtered here during the present season to date is 541,761, against 527,916 during the same time last year.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

THE QUESTION RELATING TO THE APPOINTMENT OF MAYORS.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—During the discussion in the National Assembly to-day, of the clauses of the bill providing for the appointment of Mayors by the Government, the Left proposed an amendment requiring that the Mayors shall be chosen from the members of Municipal Councils, but it was voted down by a majority of 5. The same amendment was afterward offered by the Left Centre, and it was again rejected, this time by a majority of 14.

CUBA.

THE ENGAGEMENT NEAR PUERTO PRINCIPE—CARLIST AGENTS ARRESTED.

HAVANA, Jan. 17.—The official report of the engagement on the 6th inst., near Puerto Principe, states that 300 insurgents made an attack on forty-seven Spanish soldiers who were out foraging, killing thirty-nine of them, and wounding three.

Señor Quijano, a lawyer, and Señor Penalver, a planter, have been arrested on the charge of being Carlist agents. They will be tried by court-martial.

A WISCONSIN TROPPMAN.

BRUTAL MURDERS IN GRANT COUNTY, WIS.—A MURDERER WHO BOASTS OF KILLING FORTY MEN.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 17.—Bob Turner, of Potosi, Grant County, Wis., has been arrested for the murder of his brother Albert. The inquest, which has just been concluded, revealed a bloodthirsty propensity on the part of Bob, rivaling that of the Bender family of murderers. The murdered man was killed with an ax, his head being nearly severed from his body, as he was coming out of a mineral hole in which he had been at work. He fell back speechless and never moved. The murderer then called to another brother who was in an adjoining shaft, and this brother, named Newton, commenced climbing out. When he reached the surface he saw the body of his murdered brother Albert, and was about to run when Bob seized him, and showing the bloody ax threatened to kill him instantly unless he would swear to assist in putting the body away and to preserve silence. This Newton assented to, but on the first opportunity he escaped to Potosi, where he gave the alarm, and the murderer fled to Lancaster. He was pursued, arrested, and lodged in prison, where he soon attempted the life of his keeper. The second murder, which has just come to light, is that of Olney Neely, a youth of Ellenboro. Bob Turner was there cutting hoop-poles for Mr. Bell. On Tuesday, Dec. 23, the boy started from Bell's to visit his mother, who resides in New-California. His road lay through timber belonging to Mr. Bailey, where Turner was at work. That was the last seen of young Neely until the 9th of January. The people residing in the neighborhood having heard of Turner's murderous propensity, and knowing that young Neely had to pass near where he was at work, turned out on Friday last to hunt for his remains. Eight men started from Bell's, and searched the ground on each side of the road. When they arrived upon the premises where Turner had been chopping, they found the body as it had fallen two weeks before. The position in which the body lay indicated the course the blow from the ax had taken. The boy's head was nearly cut from the body, only hanging by a small piece of skin of the back and front of the neck, the ax having gone clear through the neck. The body was taken care of, and a jury impaneled to hold an inquest, and the verdict was that Olney Neely, aged fourteen years, came to his death from the blow of an ax in the hands of Robert Turner.

Several other mysterious murders having taken place in the localities in which Turner had been seen, Marshal Bennett visited the prisoner and asked him to confess if he had any hand in them. He finally confessed that he remembered killing two men—a stranger whom he had encountered in a deep ravine at the back of the poor farm, and thereupon attacked and murdered him, hiding the body; the other man he met on the road to Muscada, where he was going to get work. He says that the latter made threatening gestures, and he feared he was going to take his life, so he closed with him, and with a four-pound weight which he carried in his pocket, struck him two blows over the eyes, smashing in his skull, and killing him instantly. He dragged the body into the bushes, secreting it there.

Now that he has confessed, he delights to talk of the many persons he has killed. He gloats over the skill with which he has concealed their bodies, and declares that if they were got together there would be nearly forty of them.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

There is no change in the situation of the printers' strike at Omaha, Neb.

Fifteen hundred cars, containing 30,000,000 pounds of wool, passed through Omaha, Neb., from California during 1873.

In the municipal election held yesterday at Knoxville, Tenn., Peter Staub, Conservative, was elected Mayor, with twelve Conservative Aldermen out of sixteen chosen.

The Indian Peace Commissioners were at the Executive Mansion yesterday and had a conference of about half an hour with the President on the subject of Indian matters.

An immense ice-floe struck one of the piers of the Missouri River Bridge at Omaha, Neb., yesterday, throwing it out of place two inches. No serious damage was done.

A dispatch from Portland, Me., states that the boy Larkin, who was lost on Lake Sebago, in the late storm, wandered across to Standish, six miles, and found shelter after being out sixteen hours.

FLIGHT OF A SWINDLER.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Jan. 17.—Vladimir Slubiski, confidential clerk of Wm. Bracken, General Agent of the Continental Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., absconded from this place on the 14th inst., taking with him several hundred dollars of Mr. Bracken's money, besides raising that gentleman's check on the Wilkesbarre Deposit and Savings Bank. He is a Prussian Pole, twenty-four years of age, five feet eight inches high, stout built, and well educated. A reward is offered for his arrest.

THE VERMONT AND CANADA RAILROADS.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—A St. Albans (Vt.) special says a compromise has been effected between the President of the Central Vermont and the Vermont and Canada Railroads in regard to their financial difficulties. The terms laid before the Directors of the latter company are the sale of the Vermont and Canada Road to the Central Vermont for $3,000,000, payable in twenty years, secured by first mortgage in trust at six per cent.

A SIGNIFICANT INTIMATION FROM GOV. DIX.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 17.—There are many applications to the Governor for pardons, but it has been the rule of the Executive, for some years past, not to consider them during the session of the Legislature. Of course, exceptions are made in cases of extreme illness, but it is only a waste of time to prepare applications at present.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE CHARLES ASTOR BRISTED.

The funeral of the late Charles Astor Bristed, whose death was recorded in THE TIMES on Friday morning last, will take place at Stockbridge to-morrow, Monday, morning. A train leaving the Grand Central Depot at 8:05 A. M. will convey passengers from this City to the village.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

TRUE LOVE.

I would that every angry shaft
From Trouble's bitter sheaf
Would wing its flight to pierce my heart,
To give to thine relief.

I would that every ill and woe,
And every carking care,
Would force their way within my breast,
That I for thee might bear.

I'd genial deem the icy chill,
The biting frost and cold,
The stormy tempest, Love, if thou
Were sheltered in the fold.

If my frail bark were tossed about,
Of angry waves the sport,
Calm as on glassy lake I'd feel,
If thou wert safe in port.

And if thy choice o'er me should pass,
To bless another's life,
His truest friend I'd ever be,
Because thou wert his wife.

—*Chambers' Journal.*

TOO CAREFUL BY HALF.

We were a party of four—four working men—two of us engaged in the works of Culvert Brothers, engine-makers, of Grubtown, and the other two employed in the factory of Messrs. Staples & Co., of the same place. We had all four managed, with some difficulty, to get our yearly holiday, of a fortnight, at the same time, and had arranged to make a walking expedition through the Lake Country, by way both of getting a present enjoyment, and also of laying up a pleasant memory to look back to in after years. We meant, besides going through the Lake Country, to get a sniff of the sea, by visiting the little coast town of Allonby. Before saying anything about our excursion, however, it is only right and proper that I should here set down our names. Our party, then, consisted of Matthew Moonside and John Barnacle—they were the two in the employ of Culvert Brothers—George Entwistle and myself, Gideon Crook, at your service.

And now it is necessary that I should say something at starting about the first-mentioned member of our little party, Matthew Moonside, namely. Well, he was just simply the most remarkable man, of his position, in all Grubtown, a large place, with plenty of clever fellows living in it. He was a mechanical genius, and had given so many proofs of his ability in that line that he had got quite a reputation all about the town, and further off, too; while with his employers he stood as high as might be expected of a man who, by the improvements which he had introduced into the working of their machinery, had saved them first and last a powerful deal of money. Indeed, he was always inventing, always making contrivances which saved time and labor, striking out something new and original perpetually.

And yet with all this, and although his inventions were invariably of a most practical and rational sort, he was himself in his manner of life the very most unpractical, absent-minded, eccentric fellow that you would meet with anywhere. He really seemed to live in the clouds—we who were his intimates used to corrupt his name into "Mooney"—and half his time did not appear in the least to know what he was doing, which led to his getting into the queerest scrapes and difficulties imaginable. With all this, he was the most affectionate and winning fellow. I wish I knew how to draw, that I might do a likeness of his handsome face, with that far-off look about the eyes, which some of those who knew him best used often to comment upon.

Now it is certain that this absent-mindedness and wool-gathering habit of Mooney's would have mattered much more, and done him much greater injury, if it had not happened that he was always tended and looked after by the most loving and affectionate wife that ever any man had. I don't suppose that Moonside quite knew what that woman was to him, though I will do him the justice to say that he was very fond and proud of her. Still I don't think—because of that very absent-mindedness of his—that he was fully aware how much better his house was looked after, and his children cared for, than were the houses and children of most of his friends and associates. The fact is that his wife, besides being naturally a good manager and a sensible woman, thoroughly understood and appreciated her husband, believing in him in spite of his queer ways, and loving him with all her heart. I shall never forget, on the morning of our starting on our excursion, the state that this same Janet Moonside was in about parting from Matthew. She entreated all of us to be very careful of "her Matthew," though for this there was little necessity, George Entwise and myself—not to mention Moonside's more intimate friend and companion, John Barnacle—all setting a high value on Moonside, as, indeed, everybody did who knew him at all well. It was quite early morning still when we got under way, all waving our hats and calling out "good-bye" to our friend's wife, she giving directions to Mooney up to the very last, and loading him with provisions enough for a journey across the Desert. I noticed, too, that after we had all left, she called back John Barnacle, and seemed to be impressing on him something very particular indeed.

The members of our little party all got on very comfortably and well together during the early part of our excursion, and all seemed for a time to promise most favorably. It was not till we had been traveling together some little time that any interruption to the cordiality which existed between us appeared to threaten, and when it did so the interruption seemed likely to come from the quarter from which, of all others, it might have been the least anticipated. There appeared, in short, a likelihood of something almost approaching to discord, arising between Matthew Moonside and his friend John Barnacle.

It was one of the especial characteristics of our friend Mooney, and it was no doubt one which was intimately connected with his inventiveness and thoughtfulness, that he would at times take a fancy for being alone, and getting away for awhile from all his companions, be they who they might. On general occasions, Mooney was sociable enough, and as fond of smoking his pipe, and having a chat with his friends, as anybody, but at other times he seemed to feel a positive necessity of being alone. I had never any doubt that this was not because of any unsocial thing in his nature, but because of his wanting to think quietly over those inventions and mechanical contrivances of which his head was always full. Indeed, all his companions were ready to fall into this mood of his in a general way; but on this occasion there was an exception, and it was furnished by no other than the above-mentioned John Barnacle. There never was anything like the way in which, during this journey of ours, he stuck to our friend Moonside. He never left him, and if by chance Mooney did succeed for a short time in getting away from his companionship—for it very soon became evident, both to Entwistle and myself, that Mooney did sometimes make strenuous efforts to get away from his friend—Barnacle would complain in the most serious manner of Moonside's unsociableness, and hold himself up as a martyr because of it. It was, not long, however, in becoming evident who was the real martyr in their case. They used both—Matthew Moonside on the one part, and John Barnacle on the other—to come to me with their complaints.

"It is a most extraordinary thing," says Moonside, on the occasion of his first confidence to me on this subject, made while we were walking up and down the little lawn in front of our quarters at Allonby, "but I cannot, for the life of me, get away from our friend Barnacle for so much as half an hour at a time. No doubt he's a very good fellow, and he and I are close friends, and have been so for years; but really one can have too much of a good thing. He never leaves me alone, and I want to be alone sometimes in order to think out several important matters connected with that patent which I want to take out, and all the details of which I had intended to get thoroughly hold of in the course of this holiday of ours. The way in which he sticks to me amounts to a positive annoyance."

"I'm quite sure," says I, "that he has no intention of annoying you."

"I dare say not," replies Moonside, "but he does, nevertheless. It actually seems, only of course I know that cannot be, as if he was watching me. Why I can see him at the window now; he is pretending to examine the prospect, but I know perfectly well that I am the real object of his scrutiny. I'll try and give him the slip though," continued Mooney; "I'll go through the house and out at the back door, and so get to the beach by a roundabout way, but you'll see he'll be after me long before I can get there."

He had hardly disappeared through the house when down comes Barnacle from his post of observation.

"What's become of Moonside?" cries he, directly he gets within my bearing.

"How should I know?" I replied, willing to assist our scientific friend's escape. "He's about somewhere, I suppose."

"What a fellow he is," says Barnacle, with an air of intense vexation. "He's always getting away like this just when one wants him. Most annoying, really."

"He'll be here again presently," I said. "What do you want with him?"

"It's something very particular I want to talk to him about."

"Well, but won't it keep?"

"No, it won't keep." And off he bolted, without waiting for another word on my part; and soon after, looking down toward the beach, I saw that Barnacle had succeeded in carrying his point. He had got hold of his prey, and was sticking to him as close as ever.

One day Mooney came to me almost desperate.

"I really don't think I can stand this any longer," he groaned. "You've no conception what Barnacle is. I had no conception of it myself till now. Up to the time of our starting on this expedition he had never gone on in this way. I used to see a good deal of him, of course, both when we were at the factory and at other times, but nothing like this. You saw yourself how he pursued me the other day when I got away to the beach by the back way. Well, that's only a specimen. The beach is an open sort of place, and there's not much chance of keeping out of sight, though I have tried among the rocks round the north point often enough, but the other day I did get away and made for a little wood up the country which I had observed, and where I thought I might hide to some purpose, and get an opportunity of developing some plans for a wool-carding machine, which I had been thinking over lately. Not a bit of it. I had been in my hiding-place about half an hour; I had got all my papers scattered round me, and with my writing-case and instruments was fairly at work, when I heard, suddenly, a rustling among the leaves, and, looking round, there was Barnacle's grinning face—for the provoking part of it is that he's always in a good humor—hemmed in by a framework of boughs, and wearing an expression of the most perfect self-complacency and triumph. There was an end of my calculations. All my ideas were put to flight by that invariable formula of his, 'What a fellow you are! I've been looking for you everywhere.'"

I could not help laughing, but poor Mooney took it in a very different way.

"It's no laughing matter," he said. "I have a number of letters of importance to write, besides all sorts of calculations which it is necessary for me to make, and all these things require that I should be alone."

"Why don't you lock yourself up in your bedroom?" I asked, thinking I had hit upon a solution of my friend's difficulties.

"Bedroom!" he echoed. "That's the most hopeless place of all. I've tried it, and before I've been there five minutes, he is outside the door with the usual exclamation, 'What a fellow you are!' and then he goes on telling me what a fine day it is, and how my holiday will do me no good, if I don't keep out of doors; and even if I get him to promise me half an hour's peace, I feel entirely unable to settle to my work, because I know he won't keep his promise—and he doesn't.

"Why, even a bathing-machine," continued my unfortunate friend, after a moment's pause, "is not a safe retreat, though you would naturally suppose it would be. He either takes another, as soon as he sees me go into one, or else he sits upon the steps of mine, and at brief intervals rattles at the door, and roars out: 'Don't you stop in the water too long, or you'll get a chill;' or reminds me that the coast shelves down very suddenly here, and that I can't swim.

"That bathing-machine failure was a great disappointment to me," Mooney went on, "for I'd great hopes of it at first, and one day, after telling the proprietor not to hurry me, and promising to pay him double time for the machine, I shut myself up in one, intending only to remain in the water about a minute, come out again, get my clothes on, and set myself quietly to work. Would you believe it, that fellow had been on the watch as usual, had observed how short a time I stayed in the water, and when he considered I had been long enough to have finished dressing, began to batter at the door with all his might. At first, as the sea was making a good deal of noise, I thought I might pretend not to hear him; but that wouldn't do at all. 'I say,' he bellows, 'what a long time you are. You're not taken ill, are you?' 'No,' I roared, 'nothing of the sort.' For awhile I thought I'd got rid of him after that, but in a minute or two he was at the door again. 'I know what it is,' he says; 'you've got your socks wet, and can't pull them on. It's happened to me often. I'll tell you what you do,' he screeches, for the noise made by the waves made anything less inaudible. 'Don't attempt to get them on, but slip on your boots without them. They'll soon get dry in the sun.'

"The bathing-machine," continued Mooney, "was no good at all, nor anything else. Why, one day I actually got into a cave, which I had observed from the sea, and the entrance to which was under water at high tide, and ensconcing myself, with my books and papers, on a ledge of rock, which was high and dry, thought that I was safe, at any rate, for six hours. Absurd! I had not been there half an hour, when a boat appeared at the mouth of the cavern, with Barnacle, in a high state of excitement, sitting in the stern. 'All right,' he cried; 'you're saved! jump in. Luckily enough, I was on the cliff, opposite there, amusing myself with my telescope, and I saw you go into the cave, just before the tide turned. I've made all the haste I could, and, thank goodness, have arrived in time to save you.' It was in vain that I explained that I was quite safe on my perch, and rather liked the idea of stopping there. He would hear of nothing of the sort, and I was obliged to get into the boat and abandon my retreat, as Barnacle would only allow me to stay on condition that he and the boat and the boatman should remain too.

"I think, however, I've hit upon a plan," Mooney went on, after a short pause, "which will give me a few hours to myself, and that will be enough for my present purpose. I shall want your help and Entwistle's though, in carrying it out. I have hired a dog-cart, and am going to drive out to-morrow morning to a village about nine miles off, where I intend to spend the day, not coming back till quite late in the evening. The only difficulty is the getting off; I have arranged to make an early start, but I don't feel secure of Barnacle's not being on the watch, and I want you to keep him engaged somehow or other till I am fairly off. I shall direct my driver to have everything ready, and to put the horse into the vehicle in the coach-house out of sight. We can get into the dog-cart in the coach-house, have the doors opened only at the last moment, and then make a bolt of it."

I promised Mooney that I would afford him all the help I could, though I own that I felt considerable misgivings as to my chances of being of any use.

Well, next morning, Entwistle and I, having first seen Moonside safely secreted in the coach-house, got hold of Barnacle, who, early as it was, was up and stirring, and drawing him to the front door of the house—he wouldn't come any further—made a proposal to him that we should all three go out fishing in the bay. I knew that Barnacle was fond of sea-fishing, and thought that, by this means, we should have at least some chance of tempting him out of the house.

"And Moonside?" he asked, at once.

"Well, you know, he's but a bad sailor," I replied, "and wouldn't enjoy it. We could leave him here to his own devices."

"Leave him to his own devices!" replied Barnacle, in a voice of dismay. "Oh dear no! that would never do—never do at all!"

"Never do?" I repeated, "and why not? Tell me," I continued, determined to make an attempt to emancipate my unhappy friend, "don't you think that a man—and especially a man like Moonside, whose mind is always full of all sorts of big schemes—sometimes likes to be alone? Don't you think you might leave him to himself occasionally for a little while?"

"Leave him to himself!" echoed Barnacle, looking at me with an air of great consternation. "Leave him to himself!—but what's that?" he cried, in the same breath; and, turning about, he rushed through the house into the yard at the back, from which region the most infernal noise and clatter conceivable was at this moment proceeding.

I cast one despairing look at Entwistle, and then we both ran off in the direction from which the sounds came. Their origin was soon explained. That elaborate precaution of poor Mooney's, of having put the horse into the dog-cart in the coach-house had entirely defeated itself. The place was of small dimensions, and encumbered with all sorts of objects, which had been stowed away there to be out of the way, so that only a very narrow space was left, through which the vehicle containing our friend and the driver had to be steered in order to reach the yard in which the building was situated. The horse, which was a young one, had jumped aside at starting, and having succeeded in jamming the conveyance to which it was attached between a plow, which stood on one side of the coach-house, and a cart on the other, straightway proceeded to indulge in a series of rearings and flounderings, which had produced those sounds of stamping and clattering which had caught the attention of the vigilant Barnacle.

The animal was soon reduced to order, and the dog-cart speedily extricated and brought out into the yard; but, alas! for poor Mooney's deeply-laid scheme! Barnacle was up in the back seat of the vehicle almost before it was fairly out of the coach-house. Poor Mooney cast one despairing glance at us as he listened to his friend's expostulations.

"What had he been about to do? Where was he going, without telling anybody? It should not be, however. That horse was obviously dangerous. He (Barnacle) knew something of the management of horses, and out of that yard they should not stir unless he went with them, mounted there on the back seat, ready to jump down on any emergency, and run to the animal's head."

Of course, he carried his point, and remained on his perch. As the dog-cart drove off, he turned round and winked at us who stayed behind, with an air of triumph, which was exasperating in the extreme.

When they came back, late in the evening, Barnacle pronounced that they had had a most delightful excursion, but poor Mooney had nothing to say on the subject. One would have thought that this was to be the climax of the persecution which our friend was destined to endure from his companion's affectionate adherence, but it was not, worse was to come.

After we had stayed a little while at Allonby, we set off on our return journey, making our way toward home through a different portion of the Lake Country from that by which we had traveled when outward bound.

One reason of our taking the direction which we chose was that we might pay a visit at the house of a certain Mr. and Mrs. Thorneycroft, who had an estate in a beautiful part of the country, not far from Ulswater. Mr. Thorneycroft was a partner in the firm of Culvert Brothers, though his name did not appear in the business, and he and his wife, who had always had a high opinion of Moonside's abilities, had insisted, when they heard of the excursion which he was going to make in the lake district, that he and his friends should spend a night or two at their house. Mrs. Thorneycroft had, moreover—as I heard afterward—intimated to our ingenious friend that there was a point connected with certain improvements in the house about which she wished to consult him, and as to which he was particularly well qualified to give an opinion. She mentioned, at the same time, that what she had in contemplation was to be kept a secret, as it was intended as a surprise for Mr. Thorneycroft.

We found ourselves quite in clover at Lakeside, which was the name of Mr. Thorneycroft's place. Everything was good and well arranged about the place, our quarters were delightful, and the eating and drinking unexceptionable; so that we all enjoyed ourselves immensely—all, that is, except friend Barnacle, who now found it much more difficult than he had previously done to keep his companion Moonside in view. The fact is that it was very evident that the position occupied by our ingenious friend in the estimation of our entertainers was very different from that accorded to the rest of us. Mr. and Mrs. Thorneycroft were perfectly kind and hospitable to every one of us, and in all things looked after our comforts, and even our enjoyments. Still it was Moonside whom they evidently wanted, and it was for his sake that all the other members of the party were made welcome. To Entwistle and myself this seemed only natural, and we fell into the arrangement quite easily; but Barnacle did not a bit relish so great a difference being made between him and his mate, and, above all, did not like the occasional separation which took place between them, when Mr. Thorneycroft would carry Moonside off to look at his outbuildings, and give an opinion as to how they might be more conveniently arranged; or when Mrs. Thorneycroft would lay claim to a share of the engineer's attention for her own schemes, and especially for that one as to which she had originally applied to him for advice.

It was in connection with this last, that circumstances occurred which at last brought matters to a crisis, and led to a regular quarrel between the two friends.

Mr. Thorneycroft had kept our man of genius to himself during the whole morning of the second day of our stay at Lakeside, consulting him about the construction of a sort of rude lift, for conveying hay and corn up into a kind of granary, which was above the stables, where all such stores were kept. He kept him, in fact, so long, that Mrs. Thorneycroft, who had her own scheme, which she was bent on carrying into execution, at last became impatient, and, aided and abetted by her sister, fairly carried Moonside off from the stable-yard, where he had been victimized by Mr. Thorneycroft, and insisted on his accompanying her sister and herself into the house forthwith.

"And mind," the lady said, "nobody else is to come at all, because we are going to consult about something very mysterious."

Mr. Thorneycroft shrugged his shoulders and smiled, and the lady, who was pretty and completely spoiled by her husband, was allowed to have her way.

Mrs. Thorneycroft's project was on a very grand scale, and took quite a long time to explain.

"You see this dining-table, Mr. Moonside?" she said. They were standing before one of circular shape, the centre of which remained always the same; the table, when it had to be enlarged, having additional pieces—each a segment of a circle—added all round its outer circumference. The room in which the table stood was a very handsome one, of a square shape, and communicating with a splendid conservatory, full of the rarest and most beautiful plants.

"You see this dining-table," repeated Mrs. Thorneycroft. "It is nothing as it is but an ordinary round expanding table; but I want to make it something more. I want to have a fountain, a delicious, trickling fountain, coming out of the middle of it, surrounded by an ornamental basin, with gold and silver fish swimming about in it."

Moonside did not make any answer just at first; but first taking off his coat, which we working men are apt to do when we mean business of any kind, he got under the table, and examined it underneath, and then tapped on the floor, and asked—still under the table—whether there was a high service of water in the house. On being answered in the affirmative, he—still from under the table—pronounced that the scheme of the table-fountain was entirely feasible, and only a question of expense.

"Oh, you charming man," cried both the ladies at once; "come out at once from under the table, and tell us all the particulars of how it is to be done, and whether it can be finished in time for a dinner-party which we have arranged for the second of next month."

Mooney completed his survey of the table, and coming out from underneath it with the intention of answering this question, saw—saw standing behind the two ladies, with a broad grin on his countenance—his friend and tormentor, John Barnacle. He had come in through the French window, unperceived by the ladies, who had their backs turned in that direction, and of course unseen by his friend, who was under the table. He had heard every word that had been spoken.

"So that's your little game, is it?" he says, smiling affably; "you come away for an outing with your friends, and then you desert them, and come and make yourself agreeable to the ladies—my service to you both—and set to work arranging fountains on dining-tables, with fish swimming about in basins, and what not, for all the world like an Arabian Night's Entertainment. I've been looking after you all the morning, and at last I saw you going in at the window, and so I thought I'd come after you and see what you were up to."

Now this was a very good fellow, who wouldn't have said anything to hurt any one on any account if he had known. Only he had no power of observing what was, and what was not agreeable to those he was with—not a scrap of what is called, I believe, among superior people by the name of tact. He was not long in being made aware that he had put his foot in it. The lady of the house gave him a glance which was enough to freeze the marrow in his bones, and then turned round upon poor Mooney, who had been so "charming" a moment before.

"Really, Mr. Moonside," she said, "this is too bad. You should keep your friends under better control. The whole essence of this scheme of mine was that it should be kept entirely secret. Now that this person knows about it, it might as well have been told to the town-crier, and I shall certainly have nothing more to do with it," and with that, and followed closely by her sister, she swept out of the room.

"Well," said the unfortunate Barnacle, looking after them in the extremest bewilderment and dismay, "if that doesn't beat everything."

"'Beat everything,'" cried Moonside, angrily, for his naturally equable temper had at last fairly given way, "I think your confounded intrusiveness and impertinence beat everything. I have borne all this too long. I told you this very morning that you must look after yourself to-day, and not calculate on my being with you. I told you that this lady wanted to speak with me about some little fancy of her own, which she did not want talked about, and then you come forcing yourself where you're not wanted, and intruding as you've been doing continually ever since we started on this expedition. Ever since we came away from Grubtown," continued Moonside, determined to have it out at last, "you've been hunting and pursuing me about, tormenting me, and making a fool of me all the time. I have never had a moment to myself, for your following me about and watching me, and now at last you've made me offend people who have been hospitable and kind to us, and made us welcome in every way in their power. What is the meaning of it? Are you mad, or do you want to make me so? Come, there must be an end of all this. I ask you, once more, what does it all mean?"

"Do you want to know what it means?" asked Barnacle, speaking slowly, and not like himself.

"Yes, I do!"

"Then I'll tell you what it means, Matthew Moodside. Just before we started on this excursion of ours, your wife—who's just the lovingest wife, and the best that ever man had—she called me aside, and she said: 'John Barnacle,' she said, 'this is the first time that my Matthew and me has been parted since we've been married. You know Matthew as well as I do almost,' she said, 'you know what he is, how absent in his mind, how he's always thinking and speculating, and not minding what he's about along of his being altogether taken up with his plans, and his inventions, and his ideas, of which his brains are so full, that there's hardly room for them all.'"

Barnacle went on speaking this way quite unlike his usual self, and Moonside stood looking at him in a sort of fixed manner, which was likewise different from his ordinary absent ways.

"'Now,' she goes on, 'so long as Matthew is along of me, and I'm able to look after him, and take care of him, it's all very well; but now, when he's going away from me, I do freely own that I am uneasy and fearful lest, in one of his absent fits, he should get into some trouble, or fall into some kind of danger; and what I want you to do, John,' she says, 'you being a wide-awake, go-ahead sort of chap, is to promise me that, whatsoever happens, and wheresoever you may go, you'll keep your eye upon my Matthew, and never let him out of your sight.' That's what she made me promise, and that's what I did promise, and that's what has led to all that you complain of."

There was a short pause, during which Moonside still continued to stare at his friend.

"And do you mean to say that Janet gave you such a commission as that?" he said at last.

"Yes; I do."

Again there was a pause, Moonside's consternation seeming to increase with every word which Barnacle uttered.

"Why, I can hardly believe it," said Moonside, passing his hand over his forehead. "It's making me out a contemptible creature, incapable of managing his own affairs, or arranging properly the conduct of his life—a child, an idiot. Oh! Janet, Janet, how could you?"

Barnacle did not answer just at first, and Moonside began to pace up and down the room in extreme disturbance of mind, walking first in one direction and then in another, as if seeking some outlet. At last, with an exclamation of positive pain, he flung himself into a chair, and remained buried in thought, evidently of a most distressing kind. Barnacle waited a little while, looking uneasily from time to time at his friend.

"You are angry and put out," Barnacle said at last, "and I can partly understand your being so at first——"

"At first," interrupted Moonside.

"Yes, at first," continued Barnacle; "but not after a moment's thought. If you will try to calm yourself—as I know you will, because it is not your nature to be intemperate about anything—I firmly believe that you will be able to see that you have no real cause to be angry."

"No cause?" echoed the other.

"No cause whatever, but entirely the reverse. Why, what," continued Barnacle, "does this that your wife has done prove? What sort of feeling does it show toward you—a kind feeling or an unkind? Just let me ask you that. You are a just man, Moonside. Ask that question yourself, of yourself."

Moonside made no reply for a time. He was still not himself in any sense of the word.

"Leave me a little," he said at last, speaking in a milder tone. "I want to be alone awhile, and think this matter over. You are not afraid to lose sight of me for a little," he added, with a half smile.

"Yes, I am," added the other, doggedly. "But I will leave you, nevertheless, if you will promise to ask yourself that question."

"I promise."

Barnacle left the room, and Moonside began once more to walk backwards and forwards, absorbed in deep thought. The tone of his mind was by no means as yet restored. He changed his course as he moved about the room, directing his steps now this way, now that, and turning over the same things in his mind continually. "What a miserable contemptible creature it makes me out," he said to himself. "To have it plainly intimated to me that I am incapable of taking care of myself, or directing my own way through life; to be treated like a child, or an imbecile, who does not know what he is doing, or where he is going; to be—" Crash! smash! a sudden blow, and a shower of myriads of fragments of glass all around, a rush of warm blood, a sharp pain, torn garments, a cut hand. What was this? What had happened?

Simply, he had walked straight through an entirely invisible glass door which divided the room in which he had been pacing up and down from the conservatory without. It was one of those exceedingly dangerous doors which consist of a single sheet of plate-glass, extending from top to bottom, and which, when closed, being entirely transparent and impalpable, fail to proclaim themselves as doors at all. In his agitated walk poor Moonside, seeing nothing but what appeared to be an opening into the conservatory, had made straight for it, and, entirely unconscious of that insidious sheet of glass, had crashed through it with his knee, shivering the whole fabric to atoms, and cutting his leg and one of his hands badly in the act.

Of course the tremendous noise made by this mighty catastrophe brought a number of persons who were within hearing to the spot, among them Barnacle, Entwistle, and myself. We found our poor Mooney sunk down upon a chair, to which, unable to stand from the hurt done to his knee, he had managed to stagger, and endeavoring, with his handkerchief, to stanch the blood which was flowing profusely from his leg and one of his hands. The damage done was probably not serious, but the poor fellow was very faint and hardly able to speak. He pointed to the broken glass, and to his maimed limb, by way of explaining what had happened, which was, however, obvious enough without any explanation, and then motioned to Barnacle to stoop over so that he might whisper something in his ear.

He spoke in a very low tone, and in indistinct accents, but I was standing near, and I managed to hear what he said.

"She was right," he whispered; "Janet was right, John Barnacle, as she always is."

"And you're not angry with me any more? You see, you do want a little looking after."

"I'm afraid I do," said Moonside, taking the hand which his friend held out to him; "I'm very much afraid I do."—*All the Year Round.*

KILTS.—Scotchmen have wisely taken advantage of the picturesque incidents of their history by adapting them to modern tastes and habits, smoothing away and obliterating the roughness of savage life, and presenting to living generations the æsthetic aspect alone of former days. Thus the kilt is now adopted as if it had always been the clothing of the Gael, and the heraldic colors of the tartans are insisted upon as distinctive heirlooms derived from ancient days. Yet there can be but little doubt that the introduction of clearly marked differences in tartans, as belonging to clans, is of very recent date, and that the kilt in its present elaborate form is not the garment worn by the ancestors of the Scotchmen of the present day. The earliest inhabitants of Scotland, as is usual with savages, disregarded clothing altogether, and preferred fighting or hunting unrestrained by any covering. Pelloutier relates an anecdote of one of the ancient Kings, who, having been educated in more civilized lands, assumed the command of his troops clad as a King should be. Seeing one of his followers lying down on the snowy ground unprotected by covering of any sort, he asked him if he were not cold. The man said, "Is your face cold?" "No," replied the King. "Neither do I feel cold," returned the man, "for I am face all over." The first coverings worn were, of course, the skins of animals; but later, when woolen cloths began to be made in Scotland, the people clothed themselves in party-colored blankets. These plaids among the Lowlanders were of serviceable and sober hues, but the less civilized Highlanders delighted in gorgeous and brilliant patterns, and indulged in all the colors they were able to produce from herbs or blood and lime. The checkered pattern was universal, but there are no records to prove that any particular pattern was adopted as the livery of any clan or family. It is the fashion now to insist that the object in selecting these colors was to assume the tint of the heather, forest, grass, or shingle which covered the earth in each district, so that a Highlander should not be distinguished from the ground he stood upon. It is related that when a Southerner, who walked over the verdant braes along the Spey, asked the Duke of Gordon where his followers were, that chief gave a whistle, and up sprung a score of Gordons in their green and yellow tartans, who had been taken by the stranger for so many furze bushes. As the necessity of keeping the blanket or plaid on the person became more common, cords, straps, and buckles were used to secure it, and after a while the upper portion assumed the shape of a coat, while the lower hung loosely down to the knee, a girdle or belt being worn round the waist. But it was left to an army tailor who accompanied Gen. Wade to Scotland to strike out the happy thought of severing the jacket from the philabeg and of plaiting the latter in innumerable folds, which gave it both weight and beauty. Such was the origin of the kilt as it is now worn. —*Pall Mall Gazette.*

ALEXANDER POPE.—Nature seems to have purposely designed him for giving trouble to his fellow creatures. Assistance was as necessary to his physical weakness as ink was to his thoughts. His personal charms were few, but his defects many. He had clear, sparkling eyes, a long, handsome nose, a smile at once sweet and melancholy, and a voice exquisitely sweet and musical. But he was born with a form so weak as to demand, throughout his life, the support of stays. He was so small that at table his chair had to be greatly raised in order to bring his mouth to a level with his plate. His legs were as thin as straws; and in order to give them the resemblance of bulk, he wore three pairs of stockings. His head was bald, and, whenever he could, he wore a white cap in preference to a tie-wig. Because he once fell asleep at his own table when the Prince of Wales was talking of poetry, he was charged with being deficient in good manners, or with a snobbish desire to show how little he valued the society of royalty; but the truth was he was like a baby. He was so weak that he obeyed the dictates of nature as implicitly as an infant obeys her. When she made him weary, he fell asleep. When he had any demands to be satisfied he querulously cried for them, as a spoiled or peevish baby would do. Wherever he went his helplessness was complained of by his host, and resented by the servants. True to his boyish nature, he neglected to provide himself with an attendant when he paid his visits, although it would have been reasonable to suppose that an attendant, who was accustomed to his habits and who could anticipate his wants, would have suggested itself as a necessity to him. The consequence of his helplessness was that at every house he stayed at a large retinue of domestic servants was found unequal to the duty of waiting on him. One had to pull on his three pairs of stockings, while another sewed him up in his buckram suit; one had to lace his stays, while another shaved him. And when once they were about him they durst not abandon him; for he was so frail that they dreaded, should he be left alone, that he would tumble to the ground and lay without the power of rising. Nor did they so much fear his falling down as his tongue, for this was an instrument he could wield among them to as good a purpose as he could wield his pen among the crowd of hungry poets. But the labors of the servants were light in the daytime compared to what they were at night. If he was troubled with headache, he would rouse them out of bed to make him coffee, inhaling the steam of which he declared was the only means by which he could obtain relief. In the bitterest January nights he would ring the footmen out of their warm blankets, to dispatch them on the absurdest and most aggravating errands; to fetch him a pin, or to look for an envelope he had dropped, perhaps in the garden. When in a rhyming mood, which came upon him with troublesome frequency, he would keep a servant throughout the night running in and out of his room twenty times to bring or remove his desk, to find better pens, to procure better ink. The servants got at last to know him so well that they avoided him. Some of them flatly refused to obey his orders. Many of them who heard of his intended visit would demand their dismissal. But if he was a troublesome, he was at least a liberal invalid. Some of the servants declared that they would not ask for wages during the time they had to wait upon Mr. Pope.—*Colburn's New Monthly.*

M. LOUIS VEUILLOT.—But to return to M. Louis Veuillot, who hates MM. Rénan and Louis Blanc with equal piety. This modern Torquemada has not always been the ferocious ultramontanist we behold him now. Like Augustine of Hippo he passed his early life among the profligates, contributing to comic news sheets, fighting duels with actors whom he had quizzed and brother journalists whom he had libeled, and publishing a novel, *L'Honnête Femme*, much less edifying in its tendency than the title might suggest. But having gone on a tour to Rome in 1838, when he was just five-and-twenty years old, the religious ceremonies of Easter week wrought such a powerful effect on him that he came back an altered man. Good-bye to songs and suppers, revelries and profane literature. M. Veuillot's friends laughed at the change that had come over him, and augured that it would wear off; but M. Veuillot growlingly anathematized them, and from that time to this he has been busy classing his fellow-men into two categories, namely, a very small one, who will troop into heaven behind him because they subscribe to his newspaper, *L'Univers*, or, at all events, adopt its tenets; and a painfully large one, who will be kept waiting at the gates without a chance of ever obtaining admittance. Priests of all shades, Bishops, and even a few saints, jostle one another in this last category, for M. Veuillot is no respecter of persons, and has long since learned that the cowl does not make the monk. Of his own zealous authority he has rejudged a round dozen of saints whom he asserts were canonized in a hurry, or owing to erroneous information, (which does not prevent him from championing Papal infallibility,) and he rebukes tepid Bishops, and weak-kneed members of the lesser clergy without stint or scruple. A few years ago, Monseigneur Dupanloup lost patience under M. Veuillot's admonitions, and gave vent to his feelings in a well-known letter, beginning, "*Monsieur, le rôle que vous cherchez à jouer dans l'Eglise est intolérable.*" But M. Veuillot did not care for that. The Pope approved him, and it was, perhaps, lucky for the Pope that he did approve, for M. Veuillot is much like that French lady who, being told that she ought to live in subjection to her husband because the Holy Spirit, speaking through the mouth of St. Paul, had ordered it so, answered, "*Ah! mais moi je ne suis pas du même avis que le Saint Esprit.*" In person M. Veuillot bears some resemblance to the portraits of Mirabeau, his features being deeply pitted, his lips full and sarcastic, and his eyes ever aglow. He is now sixty, but ripeness of age has in no way quenched his fiery spirit nor his indefatigable industry. He probably reads more than any other man in France, for, making it his duty to keep an eye over the orthodoxy of the whole Church, he dips into every new work of theology, and leaves not a pastoral or a mandamus unexamined. Talk to him in private about his travels, or about any secular matter not tending to controversy, and you will be struck by his genial humor and his fanciful shrewdness in describing scenes and customs he has witnessed. He has also, though unmarried, a wonderful love for children; and if you catch him drawing out the yellow silk handkerchief, which he flourishes benevolently as a prelude to social intercourse, the chances are ten to one that the hearth-rug will be littered with sugar plums which he has bought for baby acquaintances. But mention the name of a prominent freethinker or Church waverer, and M. Veuillot's aspect undergoes a curious change. Back goes the yellow handkerchief into the capacious tail of his coat, his knotty right hand plunges straight into the bosom of his shirt, a sardonic grin (it is really not a smile) breaks over his expressive lips, and quick as malice itself M. Veuillot launches one of those pitiless bolts which quiver into the weakest part of a delinquent's armor. M. Veuillot is a terrible man for inventing epithets which sum up all the foibles of an enemy, and stick to him through a lifetime. He christened Prince Napoleon *Jérome Egalité*, M. Thiers *King Ego*, Father Hyacinthe the *Sancho Panza of the Church*; and his printed sketches of divers anti-clerical people are like anatomical dissections, so cruelly do they expose the innermost blemishes of the victims. Freethinkers walk in much terror of M. Veuillot, and, if they have any peccadilloes even on their private consciences, take care not to come athwart him; but perhaps churchmen feel even more fearfully toward this Inquisitor of a man. It could scarcely have been pleasant for the Bishops at the last Ecumenical to see M. Veuillot stalking about the Vatican as if he were the usher who had brought all these holy men together, and meant to punish such of them as were refractory; neither can it be agreeable at this juncture for foreign priests, who know little of M. Veuillot, to discover that he knows all about them, and is concerned to hear from private reports that their proceedings are not what—to his mind—they should be. Possibly, if the Romanist clergy throughout Christendom were privately polled, a strong majority would opine that M. Veuillot is a trifle too good for our earth, and that if he were withdrawn from this vale of tears, which he illumines with his blazing sanctity, it would be a providential release for him—and for them.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

THE KERTCH ANTIQUITIES IN THE HERMITAGE.—The famed Kertch collection is contained, as already said, in a magnificent room supported by twenty monolith columns of gray granite. The antiquities here united were all found in the Cimmerian Bosphorus, on the eastern side of the Crimea, occupied from about the year 500 B. C. for several centuries by a Greek colony, governed by dynasties of kings. The district around the modern town of Kertch, which gives its name to this memorable collection, has been long known as the site of ancient sepulchres, and since the year 1825 excavations have been carried on, latterly by the Government, which have brought to light no less than fifty-eight tombs, some found to have been already opened and pillaged, as were the sepulchres of Egypt and Etruria, but many others remaining intact. These discoveries have an import for art and archæology comparable to the excavations at Pompeii and Nimroud; indeed, in some departments, such as gold ornaments, the remains at Kertch, Theodosia, and other neighboring localities, are wholly without rival. Two exceptional discoveries have specially contributed to enrich the Hermitage; the one was of the necropolis, with its royal tomb of Koul-Oba in 1831, the other, made in 1858, consisted of the Tumulus called "Paul" (Pavlovskoi Kourgan.) A large portion of these remains were naturally first deposited in the local Museum of Kertch; they became, however, of such imperial not to say European importance, that their removal to St. Petersburg was a politic if not an inevitable step in state policy. In a tomb near Kertch were found the two finest statues in the Hermitage; a husband and wife who were therein buried. The period is not earlier than the first century of the Christian era, but the style is so pure and noble, the attitude so individual, and the head so portrait-like, that at once the comparison is suggested with the figure of Aristides or Æschines in Naples and the companion-figure of Sophocles in the Museum of the Lateran. Hence it is scarcely too much to say that this husband and wife rank among the finest portrait statues that have come down from classic times. The draperies are broad and finely cast, and the general treatment is charmingly simple; the presence of writing materials has led to the conjecture that the man was erudite; such accessories in other works indicate some intellectual calling. I would give much to have seen these figures presiding in calm dignity over their own graves. The collection of funereal gold crowns is not equaled in the Vatican or elsewhere. Of these thirteen are laurel, seven parsley, one olive. The number of crowns found on the heads of the dead in the tumuli of Kertch is in accordance with the law and the custom among the Greeks, which permitted that any person who in life had acquired a crown of merit might wear it when carried in funeral procession. These crowns and head-dresses show play of fancy, and a fine adaptation of forms beautiful in nature to decorative ends; that they are so naturalistic in treatment may arise from the fact that crowns of honor were often woven out of living leaves gathered on the soil of victory. One of the most exquisite of these head ornaments is a composition of ears of wheat, assigned either to the fourth or to the third century before Christ. The workmanship, it will be readily imagined by all who are acquainted with classic gold, is equally perfect as the design. The finest collection of classic jewelry in the world the Hermitage owes to the Cimmerian Bosphorus; neither the Castellani collection in the British Museum, nor the riches of the Vatican, approach the treasures exhumed from the tombs at Koul-Oba, Theodosia, and other Crimean sepulchres. The specimens consist of necklaces, head-bands, bracelets, brooches, filigree-buttons, ear-rings, &c.; the last are varied by every possible motive, such as winged cupids, winged victories, winged horses, &c. These small articles being easy of transport were not of necessity made on the spot, indeed it is sometimes difficult to determine, especially where local character is wanting, whether the crowns, vases, jewelry, &c., found in the tombs were wrought by artists living in the colony, or whether they were brought in the course of commerce from Greece or Asia Minor. Either hypothesis is consistent with the facts of the case. The collection of gold necklaces, no less than forty in number, for design, workmanship, and rich variety of material, puts to shame the work of the most skilled modern jewelers. The enrichments are of filigree, enamel, and precious stones, with pendants of Victories, Medusa heads, bulls' heads, &c. Again, I was struck, not only with the wide geographic distribution of art types through the South of Europe, but also with the persistent permanency of certain art manufactures in given nations. It seemed to me evident that the skilled gold-workers of Russia in the present day are the lineal descendants from the Greek colonists in the Crimea, the designs now used are often analogous to, and sometimes identical with, Greek work of the third century before Christ; thus for more than two thousand years has there been a succession of skilled artisans, and just as in the art of painting the Byzantine type is handed down from generation to generation, so in the art of working in gold and silver the traditions of the craft have been carefully conserved. Yet the art degenerated in the course of its descent through times of barbarism. I do not remember to have seen among modern Russian gold-work chains as delicate as their prototypes; indeed some of the chains found in the Crimean tombs are almost more like a silk ribbon than a piece of metal work. The tombs have preserved, in addition to the treasures already enumerated, collars of pearl, ornaments in amber, cornelian, and agate, amulets in chalcedony, rings plain and engraved, &c. In the Queen's tomb of Koul-Oba, one of the richest yet discovered, was a magnificent gold head of Minerva, with a grand head-gear composed of sphinx, griffin, winged horse, and owl. This precious design is supposed to preserve the type of the Minerva of the Parthenon, and partial critics have been found who assign this very work to the age of Phidias. In the neighborhood of Kertch have also been discovered objects in glass of varied forms and enrichments; the so-called "Tear Bottles" are of exquisite beauty. This part of the collection shows to what rare perfection the art of fusing varied colored glass had reached—a method borrowed by the Venetians from the East at a later period. The universal tendency to polychrome is here once more apparent; the Crimea, indeed, would seem to be the spot where Grecian form met and mingled with Oriental color.—*From an Art Tour in Northern Capitals, by J. Beavington Atkinson.*

AN EVENING RECEPTION AT PRESIDENT MACMAHON'S.—There are not many ladies among them, for, apart from all considerations of *grand genre* or *chic*, traveling by rail in a ball dress, and scurrying for a cab in the same costume, with the additional risk of having to spend the night at a Versailles hotel if the last train back to Paris he missed, are heavy drawbacks on feminine loyalty. The Legislature have patriotically grappled with this state of things, and voted £12,000 for the holding of fêtes at the Elysée; but the Versailles receptions will be kept up all the same, and continue as now to be haunted chiefly by men, with here and there a Minister or Deputy's wife fluttering amid the throng like a butterfly among black beetles. The black beetles are very fine ones though, and possibly no official gatherings so select as Mme. MacMahon's have been seen in France since 1830. French society has certainly changed much in the course of three years, not superficially, perhaps, but at bottom. Morals may not be purer, (yet let us hope they are,) but they walk on stilts; conversation may not be less frivolous, but it is couched in sterling French, no longer in that pinchbeck alloy of slang and persiflage which ruled under the Second Empire. Then the present leaders of that great world are men who know how to tread a drawing-room carpet, having devoted all their minds to this pursuit from their youth upward. At the Tuileries, during Napoleon III.'s time, it always occurred to one that to allude in any way to social events ten years ago would be calculated to promote uneasiness, seeing that few of the big personages of the time cared to remember what they were doing ten years back; they all looked as if they had skeletons in a cupboard, and feared to drop the cupboard key in an unguarded moment. Under M. Thiers academic manners and language began to prevail, but then the President's receptions, being attended by Deputies of Right and Left, were very salads. Not all the witty bluffness of the President, who bustled about from sofa to chair; not all the grave comeliness of M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire, not all the tact of Mme. Thiers and her sister, Mlle. Dosne, could bring the Duke De La Rochefoucauld to look with composure upon M. Pory-Papy, the Radical and mulatto member for the Martinique, or fuming Col. Langlois to brook the presence of the Duc De Broglie. Marshal MacMahon does not bustle. He stands on the hearth-rug in the smaller of the two reception-rooms, and waits there for such guests as may please to come and talk to him after making their bow to the Duchesse De Magenta in the larger room. A smileless man, who would look a trifle dull were it not for the keenness of his blue eyes, the Marshal appears to be stricken with a chronic surprise at the singularity of his new position. Members come and sound him discreetly as to his political views, and he does not seem to like it, unless he has his Premier by his side to answer for him; then he plays chorus, as it were, and says "Just so," with stolid emphasis—the implication being that these political views of his are all in the drill-book, and summed up in the formula, "Attention!" "Eyes front!" "Quick march!" On the other hand, the Marshal will commit himself unreservedly as to the amount of law that should be allowed to a hare, a stag, or a partridge, and in this manner he is an ardent Liberal. The gradual extermination of game in France is a question of hourly solicitude to him, and he is understood to favor a bill which should prohibit shooting altogether for one or two seasons. Why cannot the Reds get themselves included in the bill?—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A MIGRATORY BOG.—On the 1st of October, 1873, a farmer diligently laboring in his potato-field caught sight of a brown mass making its way toward him. Leaving his spade in the ground, he ran off to fetch some neighbors. An elevated bog about three miles distant from the town had burst through its banks, descending so swiftly that by the time the frightened man got back to his potato-field half of it was buried, and a few stooks on a high knoll were all that remained to tell where his corn-field had been. In a very short space of time the cruel torrent had buried three farm-houses and covered 200 acres of valuable land with "half-concrete, half fluid" deposit, to a depth in some places of ten feet, leaving a great basin of a mile and a half in circumference, from which steadily flowed a stream of very watery brown bog-stuff. At the time we write—three weeks after the outburst—this stream had attained a length of two miles, with a breadth of about a quarter of a mile, and two million cubic feet of bog-stuff had been sent down the valley. A letter from Dunmore says: "The worst of the damage already done is that it is likely to be permanent in its effects, unless, indeed, the foreign matter continues its locomotion, and branches off to some locality where it will affect no industrial interest. As it is, a wide extent of capital land has been converted into a black swamp; several families have been ruined, not only by the loss of their holdings and homes, but by the destruction of their crops, their firing, and other property which there was not time to save. It is pitiable to see one of these ill-fated tenements surrounded by the filthy ooze of the bog, with no trace of the green fields and cheerful harvest stubble that the occupants of the deserted dwelling looked upon from its threshold only a fortnight ago."—*Chambers's Journal.*

"TIMOTHEE TRIMM."—Who that has ever been in Paris will not recognize, at the mere sight of this exuberant jewelry, M. Léo Lespès, known to, and beloved by, every *concierge*, market woman, and laundress in Paris as "Timothée Trimm"? M. Trimm served his seven years in the army, and never rose above sergeantship; neither did his career dawn very brightly after he recurred to civilian life, for he had no friends, no money, no profession, and, as he pathetically said, "no clear ideas as to anything in general." All this, however, was baggage enough for a literary man; and one day M. Lespès, meeting the Israelite capitalist, M. Millaud, suggested to him the creation of a one-sou daily paper. M. Millaud thought the idea good, and, as his custom was, acted on it without delay. The *Petit Journal* was started, and in less than a twelvemonth rose to a circulation of 150,000, and by the end of two years' time to 250,000. For five consecutive years, without a single day's interruption, M. Léo Lespès contributed to this sheet a daily *chronique* of three columns' length; and when at last he retired from the *Petit Journal* to the *Petit Moniteur*, it was only to continue this extraordinary kind of labor at an increased salary. The *Petit Journal* had given him £2,000 a year, the *Petit Moniteur* offered him £3,000, and Timothée Trimm draws this salary to the present day, and does his best to deserve it by instructive *chroniques*, compiled largely out of biographical dictionaries, memoirs, and books of travel, and yet very readable. M. Léo Lespès considers that he has done much to educate the masses, and perhaps he has; at all events, it must be recorded to his honor that he is a singularly impartial writer, and that he appears to be utterly unconscious of the political changes that go on around him. He never alludes to them even remotely, and no man knows what his political opinions are. If you question him on this subject, he answers, with a wink, "I believe in Paris, and nothing else; and to tell the truth, I have not traveled further than ten miles outside Paris for the last twelve years." Then he lights a cigarette, and strokes one of the most over-waxed pair of mustaches human eye ever beheld.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

HISTORICAL FIGURES.—Henry VIII., the mover of the English Reformation, whose assertion of his own supremacy was the protest against the Roman supremacy, is brought out fully and distinctly before us; not as a monster, not as a hero, but as a monarch with a resolute will, with a conscience and inclination often at variance, often strangely confused; capable of doing justice, capable of gross injustice. And Katherine, the best and purest lady of the old time; Anne Boleyn, a lively representative of the new time; Wolsey, the most splendid of the worldly Churchmen, of whom the nobles and the people for different reasons are wearied; Cranmer, suspected as a heretic by them, upheld by the King's belief in his honesty; a number of other figures all contributing to the pageants of the time, all exhibiting its solemn and tragical character, stands about the throne in various relations to the sovereign. He who will study them in that position, grouped as Shakespeare has grouped them, will obtain hints respecting the great movement of the age which neither those who contemplate it simply from the Protestant, or simply from the Romanist, point of view, can give him.—*The Friendship of Books, by D. F. Maurice.*

CLAQUERS.—In the Parisian theatres there is usually a body of persons hired to vociferously applaud certain actors. They are called *claquers*, and sit in the pit, but are indistinguishable from the rest of the spectators. On one occasion, Mlle. Rachel complained that the *claque* had failed in its duty. She was representing a new character. The first night the applause was all that could be expected; but next night it fell far short of the proper amount of enthusiasm. In answer to her complaint, she was informed that the head of the *claque* was ill at the moment, and that he had been obliged to get his place temporarily taken by a confrère, from a theatre on the Boulevards. This latter personage having heard the complaint, wrote to the great actress the following justificatory epistle: "Mademoiselle, I cannot remain under the obloquy of a reproach from lips such as yours! The following is an authentic statement of what really took place: At the first representation I led the attack in person no less than thirty-three times! We had three acclamations, four hilarities, two thrilling movements, four renewals of applause, and two indefinite explosions. In fact, to such an extent did we carry our applause that the occupants of the stalls were scandalized, and cried out, '*A la porte!*' My men were positively overcome with fatigue, and intimated to me that they could not again go through such an evening. Seeing such to be the case, I applied for the manuscript, and, after having profoundly studied the piece, I was obliged to make up my mind, for the second representation, to certain curtailments in the service of my men. I, however, applied them only to MM.——, and if the *ad interim* office which I hold affords me the opportunity, I will make them ample amends. In such a situation as that which I have just depicted, I have only to request you to believe firmly in my profound admiration and respectful zeal; and I venture to entreat you to have some consideration for the difficulties which environ me. I am, Mademoiselle," &c.—*Chambers's Journal.*

PROBING A SAD DISEASE.

"I do not suppose that I am in fluted frillings because I am musical. I am even grateful to you, Sir, for not having gotten off that joke on me, for so many of our customers say it to me. Well, Sir, I am in fluted frillings, just as I might have been in ribbons, or laces, or socks, or furs, or in gloves. From my appearance I think the carpet department would have suited me better, rolling about those big bales of Brussels and ingrain instead of twirling in my fingers a package of frillings. Still, as it is an occupation, and I sell miles of it for the Concern, and am paid for the business, I have nothing to complain of. Let me see. I have been in the fancy dry-goods line as shop-boy and salesman for the last twenty years, and know every round of the retail dry-goods business. Don't I recollect now, as if it was only yesterday, how Wiggins, (he was our stalking-horse at Kirtle and Tartan's,) where I served my apprenticeship, how he boxed my ears for not knowing how to measure muslin for a customer? Wiggins inaugurated the white waistcoat and gold guard chain walking gentleman style of doing business, and used to spend most of his salary in pomatum and in whisker gloss, and a precious hard time I used to have in bringing his shoes up to the right degree of polish—because I had to black them. Wiggins is a man of fortune now, Sir. It's one of the romances of the retail dry goods business, and all owing to his elegant manners. He married a splendid lady, very fat and chunky, from the Brazils, who was completely carried away by the high tone with which Wiggins sold her an embroidered handkerchief. He lives in Rio to-day, Sir, and I have heard he is a Count or a Marquis. As I was going to tell you, Wiggins boxed my ears. I had a lot of job goods to work off, and though customers looked at 'em, they wouldn't buy. Perhaps it was my fault, as I didn't 'soap' the goods—talk 'em up enough. Presently a lady wanted a yard or so, and I was measuring it, but was awkward with the yard-stick, when Wiggins caught it from my hands and measured the stuff himself. I thought he was cutting it large, and I said, 'Mr. Wiggins, it was only a yard and a half the lady wanted, and you have cut two yards and a half.' Of course it wasn't business of me to say anything, and Wiggins boxed my ears. But with that wonderful talent he had, though the customer demurred, he made her take and pay for the yard too much. I never shall forget his words; he said: 'There, you stupid boy. That is the way to sell a customer. To make 'em take what they don't want is one thing, but it's a triumph of art to make 'em take more than they want.'"

"But," we said to our informant, who was engaged in getting to rights a box full of his frilling, "what we would like to know is something in regard to kleptomania."

"Ahem? what we call hooking things. When a clerk does that, it is called stealing, thieving, plump out; but when a customer does it, it goes by another name. I was inclined to think once, when I was younger, that, like all human frailties, stealing depended on one's own will; but now that I am older, I sometimes feel almost certain that with some, pilfering is a disease. Now, Sir, in a Concern like ours a most careful police is kept up. You couldn't easily take away a bundle on this floor if it didn't belong to you. It would be known right off at every entrance or exit in the establishment. How it is done, I am not at liberty to inform you. Of course we have to keep our eyes wide open all the time. I don't know the policy of the Concern about discharging our people when a theft occurs. I do not think they are held responsible. You see, wrapping up the parcels at a separate department takes away a good deal of the risk, and it is a counter-check."

"No mistakes ever made there?" we inquired.

"Hardly ever, though several thousands of bundles may go out in a day. If the parcels are handed to us to be given to the party themselves, a single touch lets us know if the contents is right. It has happened, though, that blunders have occurred. Lady buys five yards of point lace worth $25 a yard, and somebody else takes five yards of cotton lace, worth 25 cents a yard; both parcels might be made up alike, and get mixed. I regret to say that the fine lace generally never turns up, but the poor lace always does. I ain't down, Sir, on human nature, but lace is worse nor the apples were to Eve. Shoplifting and kleptomania, as we call it in this Concern, does not amount to much. I am not sure of it, but I heard last year it might be a trifle like $10,000, and most of it went during the two or three weeks before New-Year's."

"What, $10,000 nothing?" we said breathlessly.

"Why, bless you, Sir, that's but a trifle over $300 a day, and in a house that sells millions it don't amount to anything like as serious a matter as the damage the sun does to some of the goods. It is by no means easy for the regular professionals to get into the establishment without being spotted, even a block off. There are people who are employed to watch for that kind of thing, and regular New-York shoplifters do not stand much chance. Their game is on the avenue stores, but hauls on Broadway are rare. There is a new gang, however, so we hear, as have been imported from England for the business with a very handsome French expert—a nice young woman of twenty—to boss the job. Week before last they worked a store or so wery brown. The French lady dresses elegantly, and works in a carriage."

"From your account, then, the purloinings in a store like this, which is fully on its guard, must be done, then, by those afflicted by kleptomania," we said.

"Well, that is hard to determine. Kleptomania has been very much exaggerated. I might, perhaps, be within bounds when I said that half of the ten thousand was taken away by customers afflicted in the way you have mentioned. It is ridiculous, Sir, if it wasn't painful, to think of people who steal—rich people, and who are respected. You could not help but laugh at them sometimes. Just fancy, now, a lady coming in and spending a hundred dollars or so, in a regular way, for some staple article, never haggling at the price, and hooking a pair of kid gloves that wouldn't fit her, nor was the color she wanted, and not worth, wholesale, seventy-five cents. I have seen that myself, and felt like wilting under the counter. Or another case—one of the funny ones: A lady making a whole round of purchases for her family—say, for the Spring—of muslins, bareges, percales, drap d'été, and so on, and gradually getting up and hanging around the lace counter and bagging a miserable remnant of lace; then coming to our Concern an hour afterward, and edging up to the same counter and putting the lace back again."

"Compunctions of conscience?" we asked.

"Excuse me, Sir, I would whistle, if it wasn't that it aint allowed in the established. Compunctions of conscience! Not a bit of it. When she got out of the store, she found she had filched a bit of cotton lace instead of the Valenciennes she had intended to take, and so she returned it. Funny, ain't it?"

"Hardly, we said; it's very sad. Do men have these traits?" we asked.

"That I can't say. We do not excuse it in men, and don't mince words about it with them."

"Then in this respect as to kleptomania, a woman's weakness is her strength."

"Well, perhaps so. But it is a disease. There is one person who buys everything she wants here, who has it dreadfully bad. That person is perfectly well known; buys sometimes as much as $200 in a month; and what is stranger, she knows that we all know it. Whenever she comes into the store she has to be followed up. When she makes a bill, say it is for $17, and she gives a $20 bill for her goods, her balance of change is kept until she is about at the door, when if there is any change coming to her she gets it. If she has taken anything, no change is given her. You would hardly believe it, but she knows perfectly well why this is done, and kind of thinks it all right. We have all seen her smile when she left the establishment and get her right change, and then we all knew that she had outwitted us. I am a reader at the Cooper Institute, Sir. I do not believe in Mr. Darwin's theory, about our all having been monkeys once, only I am afraid pilfering, as developed in monkeys and magpies, might have been natural to the human race at one time, and not quite entirely worked out of all of us as yet. May be that lady thinks it is a bit of fun, or that she is getting even with us."

"Do you ever send bills home to the parties—for instance, if it be a married lady, to her husband?" we asked.

"Never. Once out of the store, nothing can be said. It would be the worst policy imaginable. Could you ever make a respectable man believe that his wife was a thief? It is always a delicate business to manage, anyhow. Sometimes we receive, like does Mr. Spinner, conscience money—may be some two or three hundred dollars a year—from people who have got cured of thieving. After all, Sir, the matter of kleptomania has been very much exaggerated, and the amount of money lost in this particular way is much less than is generally supposed. It aint a subject I feel very much disposed to expatiate upon. Not that the Concern have given any instructions in regard to keeping silent about it, but"—and here our honest, straightforward informant spoke as if he meant what he said—"what actually does exist is most painful to talk about, for though it may be a disease, like insanity, it only shows how unfortunate human nature may be, and how difficult it is for the best of us to resist temptation."

Thanking our friend of the frillings for his politeness, we took the elevator in order to leave the Concern, as our informant always called the establishment with great unction. As we sat in the car there was a single occupant, a neatly-dressed lady, with a small parcel in her hand. There are in going up and down in an elevator certain moments when you are in light and shade. There was a veil drawn half over the well-cut profile of the lady. The writer has a retentive memory as to faces, and is rarely mistaken as to physiognomy; and though the descent could not have taken more than a minute and a half, he is willing to swear that those handsome eyes, which peered so brilliantly in the gloom of the elevator, he once saw very much abashed and kind of conscience-stricken when before Judge Dowling some years ago, a notorious case of shoplifting having been brought before his court. As we got into the street we met an officer, who eyed us both, for we went out together, and knowing the guardian of the peace, we interchanged a word with him.

"Know that party?"

"Been bothering my head about her for the last hour. Seed her go in, and kind of thought her cut was familiar, and I am certain of it now. She ought to be in New-Orleans. She mostly Winters there."

"A shop-lifter?"

"You had better believe it, and of the smartest kind. I say, Billy." This was addressed to quite a fine-looking man who was lounging near a drinking-house in the neighborhood of the Concern. "Ellen's back. I feel sure of it. I spotted her yesterday; wasn't quite certain of it; keep your eye skinned; it's your job, not mine."

"A detective, officer?" I asked.

"No matter what he is, Sir. I shan't forget that you have a good eye for that kind of thing—remembering of faces. It's a great help. But don't you never try to do no private detective work. You would put your foot in it awful. Good day, Sir;" and shaking hands with one of the best officers on the force, and one of the shrewdest, we went on our way, having probed just a little that sad disease called Kleptomania.

THE CAREER OF A COUNTESS.

The Bridgeport (Conn.) *Farmer* of the 14th inst. tells the following story: "A hearing was had in the Superior Court this morning, on a petition to dissolve an injunction obtained by Duncan, Sherman & Co, bankers, of New-York, restraining the Countess Heinrith, of Greenwich, from committing waste on her property. The evidence on the petition was taken, and the argument adjourned to next Thursday. The career of the party in this suit, who bears the lofty title of Countess, has been, to use a familiar phrase, a somewhat checkered one. Of Irish birth, and the daughter of a Colonel in the English Army, she, in company with her third husband, came to Greenwich from England in 1868, and purchased three large farms. Her title is derived from her marriage with her second husband, a German Count, her first husband being dead, and from the third, a Major Rowland, she is divorced. Besides owning a large amount of property in Greenwich, she was also possessed of extensive estates in England. After taking up her residence in Greenwich, she displayed the most profuse extravagance, expending large sums for benevolent purposes, and generally enacting the character of Lady Bountiful in that locality. A year or two after coming to Greenwich she was obliged to return to England to attend to some lawsuits concerning her property there, in which she had become involved, and during her absence the firm of Marley & Sypher, to whom she had become heavily indebted, laid attachments on her Greenwich property, the suits, as she did not appear to contest them, going by default. On learning of this event she sent $15,000, as she claims, to the firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., to remove the incumbrances on her property here, but according to her allegation, instead of making out her releases to her, they transferred the mortgage to themselves, and in this way secured the lien out of which grew the injunction and the present action for its modification or dissolution. It appears that the reckless prodigality which has characterized her mode of living has swept away nearly all of her extensive fortune. From the Credit Foncier of France alone she received during three years the sum of £38,000, notwithstanding which it appeared in evidence this morning that she was so far reduced that at present her residence is destitute of both fire and carpets. She created a sensation by appearing in court in a dress of faded magnificence, with a lengthy trail and wearing an extensive display of jewelry. It is said, however, that the greater part of her once gorgeous collection of wardrobes and jewels has lately been nearly all sold or pawned to supply her with means of subsistence."

AFFLICTED, BUT SELFISH.

The following story of a young man who, until recently, lived in Lawrence, Mass., is told by the *American* of that city: "He was engaged to be married to a young lady of Lawrence, and in the ardor of his affections, had made a number of presents. Two or three weeks since the young lady died, after a few days' illness, and the grief of the sadly-stricken suitor was very sad to contemplate. Everything that had belonged to her was very dear to him, rendered doubly so by her untimely taking off. He prized the few tributes he had given her to such a degree that he couldn't think for a moment of leaving them with her family. He came with a box before the funeral occurred, collected them carefully, nailed them up and forwarded them by express to his home. The sister of the deceased expressed a desire that she might be allowed to retain some small souvenir, and the disconsolate lover suggested that perhaps she would like a muff. If so, he was ready to sell it. He wouldn't be mean; it cost him $15, and, 'seeing it was her,' she might have it for $10. She produced the money, took the muff, and the lover, after the funeral ceremony, departed, doubtless to bestow the presents he had regained upon some new object of affection, providing, of course, that they are to revert to him in case of death."

TROUBLE WITH THE TAX-GATHERERS.

Connecticut papers say that the Selectmen of Newtown, in that State, have been having a little trouble with Abner Beers, a man eighty years old, about the payment of his taxes. He went to Newtown four or five years ago, from New-York, and, as he made no returns for his property, they set him down for $10,000, thinking he looked as if he was worth about that. He paid taxes on that sum so graciously that the next year they made it $20,000, which he also paid, but when they went to him recently for a special school tax, he refused to pay, and told them to levy on his property, if they could find any. They couldn't, so they took him to jail, where he remained four days, refusing the offers of many citizens to pay his fine. There was so much indignation at the action of the Selectmen in confining the old gentleman, who was much esteemed, and particularly when it was discovered that in his will he had made a bequest of $3,000 to the town for educational purposes, and other sums to churches and missions, that they finally ordered his release.

GEN. JOHNSTON AND JEFF. DAVIS.

It is being given out in Southern papers that Jeff. Davis was very reluctant to relieve Gen. Joe Johnston from the command of the Army of the Tennessee, and that he did so only in compliance with the urgent and persistent solicitations of Georgians at that time prominent in official positions in the State and Confederate Governments. They say that should Gen. Johnston's forthcoming work arraign Davis in this particular, it is very likely that he will, in justification, give the names of prominent Georgians who demanded his removal on the ground that any change would be for the better.

KILLED BY HIS OWN TRAP.

A few mornings ago the lifeless body of a man named John McCurdy was found at the foot of a flight of stairs in a shop in Freedom, Me., where he had been employed for a number of years. It was ascertained, from the testimony taken at the Coroner's inquest, that he had been killed by the discharge of a gun which he had placed in a trap, set upon the stairs to catch an unknown thief suspected of stealing leather from the loft. He was last seen going into the shop the evening before. The report of a gun was heard at the time, but no notice seems to have been taken of it.

SINGULAR MORTALITY.

The Binghamton *Times* says that on Sunday, the 28th of December last, the family of Mr. and Mrs. Holiday, grand-parents of Mr. and Mrs. Lowell Harding, of Binghamton, assembled at Downsville, Delaware County, N. Y., to celebrate the sixty-fifth anniversary of their wedding. At that time sixteen children of the family, of which Mr. Holiday was the eldest, were all living, and fourteen brothers and sisters of Mrs. Holiday were also in good health and present at the anniversary. Since then the entire number, thirty, all in fact excepting Mr. and Mrs. Holiday, have died.

ARTISTS' FUND EXHIBITION—THE PRIVATE VIEW.

Yesterday evening there was a private view of the collection of the Artists' Fund Society, at the Somerville Gallery, which was very well attended. The pictures, numbering over eighty, had been very judiciously hung by the committee, and attracted more than usual interest, from the fact that there were several initiative pictures from new members, of whom the art world has conceived high hopes. One of these, Chas. H. Miller, sent as his initiatory offering a landscape, "Long Island Homestead," which was exhibited last Spring at the National Academy, and excited the warmest praise from all artists and true art lovers. That the picture has not been sold is a clear proof that the gentlemen who patronize art in this country dare not buy a *chef d'œuvre* by an unknown hand. If it had been inscribed Lambruil instead of Miller, and it has many suggestions of him, it would have fetched a round sum. It will now be sold by auction, and the man who has the courage to purchase it will find his bravery rewarded before many years. He has another piece here, "Sunset at Queens, Long Island," not so good, but still a very excellent production, and, like the first, manifesting an admirably modest and genuine idea of harmony in color. Another new member is R. Swaine Gifford, who sends two Mediterranean landscapes, which show great honesty, thorough drawing, and a determination to grapple with the difficulties of color. Mr. H. W. Robbins, a third new member, sends a "Morning in Switzerland," which, though clever, has the unmistakable touch of the conventional academical German landscape school, and shows very forcibly how much we lose by not having here a good school of painting. These three are the notable ones among the new members. With regard to the old hands the collection is remarkable for the number of pictures above the average which have been sent. Eastman Johnson has sent a charming little picture entitled "Bed-time," full of pleasant sentiment and sympathy with childhood. Tait has sent one of the very best pictures he has painted during his very successful career. It is called "An American Family," and is a doe with two fawns. The animals are admirably drawn and painted, and the forest background has been done by the charming brush of Mr. Wyant, a landscape painter, who wants only a little more encouragement from art patrons to take a very high place. Cropsey sends a view of the Roman Campagna, with distant view of Rome, and in the foreground the crumbling castellated fragments of some Ostrogothic thief's stronghold. It is gorgeous in color and good in distance. Lambdin is represented by two flower paintings, both of them of high merit. Julian Scott, the historic painter of scenes of the slaveholder's war, has two military pieces, interesting both in the subject and treatment. J. G. Brown has a picture entitled "Swinging on the Gate," showing a plump little maid of ten, with very peachy cheeks, swinging on a rustic gate. Behind is a pleasantly drawn woodland background. The sentiment is prettily conveyed, and the picture is sure to please. Wyant's piece, "View on Lake Champlain," is not a fair sample of the artist's ability. He has been suffering for some time from an illness of a severe and prostrating character, and must be judged rather by his background of Tait's picture of the deer. W. Beard has a very natural and charming painting of a doe and fawn divided by a brook. The forest *entourage* has all the splendor of Autumnal hues broadly and effectively rendered. The animals are very carefully and thoroughly painted. When Mr. Beard is neither allegorical or fabulistic; when he does not give to animals the passions and the reasonings of man; when he is contented to allow his true sympathy with natural objects fair play, he paints an excellent picture, which this is. Casilear sends two large landscapes, one of them presenting fine effects of merit upon the mountain slope. J. Seymour Guy, an admirable artist, but unequal, has in the collection a picture, "The Little Rogue," which is not up to his mark, but has many excellent points. It portrays a red-cheeked boy, in a straw hat, with a red-cheeked apple in his hand. The straw hat and apple are faithfully and laboriously rendered. Ernest Parton has two excellent landscapes, "Housatonic Meadows" and "Autumn Leaves." The middle distance of the first suggests the bad conventional style of the Englishman, Sydney Peray, but all the rest of the picture is excellent and shows a marked advance upon everything he has hitherto done. When Mr. Parton succeeds in divesting himself of the foreign style which he acquired abroad, he will find himself in a high place. Homer Martin has two landscapes, one of which, "Reflections of Spring," contains many meritorious points. Thomas Hicks has a *genre* picture, called the "Forest Path," representing a very proud beauty walking through the woodland which skirts the verge of a precipice. The scenery somewhat recalls Trenton Falls, but the lady, who is haughty to savageness, appears to be an ideal. Whittredge has a pleasing landscape, "The Old Mill." Mr. Bristol has two very agreeable landscapes, which have much merit. Mr. Bricher is represented by two sea-shore views, one of them very much above his ordinary level. The back wash of the wave is somewhat exaggerated, but he has certainly got something of its swing and force. There is a pleasing little picture, representing a chubby girl filling her pitcher, by J. T. Peele, an English *genre* painter, not a member, but a yearly contributor to the benevolent fund out of which artists and artists' widows and orphans are assisted who have no claim upon the fund proper—which is, indeed, rigidly an insurance mutual benefit affair. The same benevolence has been shown by the patriarch, Mr. Durand, whose pleasing landscape is sure of applause from every visitor. Mr. A. T. Richards sends two views of foreign scenery, one of the Lake of Geneva, with a middle-distance view of the Castle of Chillon. Alexander Laurie has two views of brawling brooks, taken from that paradise of painters, the Adirondacks. Mr. Hubbard has a view from the vicinity of Crosbyside, near Lake George. David Johnston has two large and pleasing landscapes of American scenery. Francis A. Silva, a marine painter of merit, shows two views of sea scenery in the vicinity of New-York. Jas. Loop has a female figure putting convolvuli in her hair, which is called "The Morning Glory." There is considerable merit in the picture, though the subject is somewhat trite, and there is nothing new in the artist's telling. There are some other pictures by artists whom the world has, perhaps wisely, ignored. Some of these send their pictures, not because they want to make a profit, as some malicious critics have supposed, but for the reason that in their humility they avow that neither one nor two of their pieces can, by any stretch of fancy, be supposed to represent the sum which each artist is supposed to give. Let it be remembered that this is not a charitable institution, but an association of artists to insure each other's lives for the benefit of their wives and children. Instead of paying for a policy they contribute every year either $100 in cash or that amount in a picture. Some of them paint so admirably that their work fetches large sums. The society only takes the stipulated $100. Some of them paint execrably, and their pictures, perhaps, will not bring it. To give an illustration so that once for all the mistakes, either real or malicious, which are made about this society, may cease: Here is Mr. Carlin, a deaf and dumb gentleman, who has all his life long been struggling as an artist. He has all the feeling, all the appreciation of art which the highest have, but he will never paint anything of real value. He joined the association years ago, when he and others too, thought he might develop some talent. But he never has, and his pictures sometimes at these yearly sales, bring only $5 or $10. What then? His brother artists love him and respect him as a man, although as a painter, he is a hopeless failure. And they admire in him that fidelity to art which cannot be shaken by any sense of defeat, or any straightness of circumstances. He might have succeeded in other things, he might have made money and added lot to lot, if he would have renounced art. But he would not. He preferred to be at the foot of the table among the artists, rather than at the head with others. Nor is he a solitary instance. Looking over the catalogue the observant eye will notice the name of another who has won high and deserved reputation as a poet, and as an illustrator, who is notoriously one of the most gifted conversationalists in America; whose society is courted by the most intellectual and refined circles, and who, for all that, as an artist, must take a back seat. But this true gentleman will never sever his connection with the brotherhood of artists. He is prouder of being an artist, though a humble one, than of the recognition which he would have given to his pure and sweet poetic genius and to his delicate and mystical illustrations. For he knows what the brotherhood alone can know, that to be even a poor artist is a sign that God has bestowed upon a man a special revelation of beauty, a spark of His sacred fire. Compared with that the oil lamps, be they ever so bright and shining, gilded, and crystallined, burn dim indeed.

THE SECOND ADVENTISTS.

The *Watchman's Cry*, the organ of the Second Adventists, which is published at Meriden, Conn., has felt itself compelled to acknowledge that it cried in vain. We have not seen the paper, but find the following concerning it in the Hartford *Post*: "It now appears in an improved form, and evidently is prepared for a long existence. It regards the nonfulfillment of the calculations as to the destruction of the world previous to 1874 as astounding. 'It is incomprehensible,' says the editor of the *Cry*, in resuming publication. 'We cannot tell why we are here to-day. And when we review the argument that we have presented, we can see no flaw in it. We cannot see where there is any mistake in the dates. We are waiting for God to lift the cloud.' The publisher, Dr. Charles Baker, of Meriden, talks in the same strain. 'Only a few days ago,' he says, 'it would have been an impossibility to have persuaded me that we ever should have seen the like of this. Instead, I fully believed that Jesus, our Savior, with all the retinue of Heaven, would have been here—the dazzling glory of God revealed, and our immortal eyes permitted to behold the wondrous beauties of eternity. But here we are. After all, may it not be true that we are the simple-minded, foolish people the world at large esteem us to be, and our hopes a mere dream, a hallucination?' The editor is still confident that the Lord will come 'in a little while;' the publisher, gathering caution from experience, prefers the phrase 'in his own good time.' The rank and file are somewhat dazed and stupefied. There is no doubt that they were sincere in their belief. All their prophecies centered and ended in 1873; it was as simple and conclusive as any other mathematical demonstration; doubts and questions were merely temptations of Satan. There was no room for doubt or question in the premises. And because they did believe so fully in the correctness of their figuring, because they were so sure that to doubt was to sin, the waking up has been a bitter one."

PARISIAN SERVANTS.

Writing under date of Dec. 29, the correspondent of the London *Times* says: "If the month of December is darkened in France by the prospect of *Etrennes*, it also possesses compensations which make home life very pleasant. It is, indeed, a month during which servants, porters, postmen, and ushers are sweet as a sonnet of Musset. There is no example extant of a servant who has given the usual week's notice to leave during this happy month; and if you turn him out of doors, he comes back through the window, smiling graciously and bending low. 'Give notice' in December? Never. During the other months of the year no one can imagine with what ease a French servant 'gives notice.' To 'give notice' is to inform his master that he is leaving him, but that, conformably to general custom and law, he will remain eight days longer, in order to give his master time to find himself a successor. That appears very simple. But recourse is had to numberless devices in order to leave a master the day after having given notice; for it is equally disagreeable for a servant to obey the orders of a master he is about to leave and for a master to have to give orders to a servant who is about to leave him. Hence the great struggle—to get away without serving the eight days and without paying for them. To cite only one instance, I one day saw a servant, who had just given notice, contrive to fall down a flight of steps, pretend to be unable to rise, and get himself carried to a servants' home to be taken care of. Of course there was nothing the matter with him; but he managed to get off serving his eight days. I myself had a valet who one day entered my room, 'pale as his smock,' holding an open letter in his hand, and told me his mother was dying in Touraine, and that he was obliged to take the train that very evening. I have learned since that his mother had been dead three years, and that he had found a better place with a gentleman who was leaving town the next morning. I am really sorry to destroy the illusions of the good souls who still believe in the existence in France of the faithful and trusty old servant who lives and dies beneath the same roof, transmits himself from generation to generation, rocks the children, buries the old people, weeps over the departing, attaches himself to those who suffer, and consoles those who remain behind. That is a legend which sentimental novels and Scribe's comedies have perpetuated; but in reality—and I appeal to all those who do not read and have lived in Paris—the Parisian servant is the plague of the domestic hearth, the taciturn adversary always on the watch, the enemy who, better than any other, can discover your faults, and chafe your sore places. Servantdom in Paris is divided into strata and districts. It is a freemasonry which is known by certain signs, and which gives its adepts 'aid and protection,' as the passports say. I have known two friends live in the same house, one a story higher than the other. One, on his arrival in Paris, had paid his servant £4 a month; the other had paid his 50s. During the two years they lived in the same house and in the same district, the former had never been able to engage a valet at less than £4 a month; the latter had never paid his more than 50s. The servants who left told it to those who came after them, and the wages on the two stories never varied. One day he who paid 50s. engaged a valet for his friend at the same terms. But no sooner had the new hand heard for whom he was engaged than he refused to ratify the bargain on the terms agreed to. The fact is, if masters make inquiries about servants, servants make inquiries about masters. Before a servant comes to you he knows what position you hold, whether you are hard to please or not, close-fisted or liberal, rich or poor, whether you rise early or go to bed late, whether you keep the wine and provisions under lock and key, and whether your height corresponds to his or not. One of my friends, noted for the smallness of his foot, told me that he once engaged a valet whom he very much liked, but who at the last moment had broken off the bargain. On being asked why he did not take the place, Jeames replied, 'I like to be well shod, and I should never be able to get the boots of that gentleman on my feet.'

It is only when he has heard a satisfactory account of you that the flunkey comes to offer you the conditions which are based precisely on what he has heard of you. One of the great points the valet inquires about particularly is whether his future master's habits are such as to call for discretion on his part. A steady master who leads a quiet life is poor comfort to a lackey with an appreciation for the gold which buys his silence. The fashion of the master is another great question. The valets of rich houses are the plague of tradesmen. A tradesman who wishes to keep his customer must first of all buy the good graces of the *valet de chambre*. Woe to him if he does not! At a word from the valet all flunkeydom will agree in running down his goods and in inspiring horror for his wares. When you put on your new coat the valet will call your attention to the fact that there are creases on all sides, and the waiting maid will tell my lady that her *couturière* makes her a perfect fright. I have known a servant throw grease on the clothes of his master, one of the most elegant of Parisians, and persuade him that his tailor gave him old cloth done up to imitate new. After one or two experiments of the kind the master dismissed the tailor, whose only crime was his refusal to give the servant the usual percentage. That is here called 'the sou in the franc,' and is the great source of the corruption which rages among Paris servants. The shameful custom exists in nearly all branches of Parisian trade. All you eat, drink, burn, or wear is subject to the mysterious tax called 'the sou in the franc.' On every bill presented to you flunkeydom has levied a sou in the franc, or five per cent. The grocer, the butcher, the coal-dealer, the green-grocer, the tailor, and the dress-maker, whoever contributes to your material existence, must pay the tribute levied by flunkeydom. Of course, none of those charged with the duty of making purchases for you think of defending your interests, for it is their interest to make you pay as high a price as possible. Woe to the tradesman who should attempt to shirk the obligation! His shop would be put in the index, and would soon have to be closed. Grass would soon grow on his door-step, for no servant in the neighborhood would ever cross his threshold again. I have seen an unfortunate grocer ruined in spite of all the efforts of the masters in the district where he had begun business. He had settled in the quarter and opened his shop with the announcement that he would sell everything five per cent. cheaper and of better quality than the other tradesmen of the quarter, but that he would give nothing to servants. On the first day every one bought at his shop; but after that you had to go yourself, for no servant would consent to go; and then, again, if you went yourself all that came out of his shop was, as it were, bewitched. The wax lights dripped upon the ladies' dresses, the coffee got burnt, the sugar melted of itself, the salt was always wet, the lemons green, the rice yellow, and the conserves sour. At last the masters were tired out and ceased to support him. The poor fellow who had tried to remedy an abuse ruined himself in the attempt, and no one pitied him.

The two places which most please the Parisian servant are the service of the *gandin*, or, in more modern Parisian slang, the *gommeux*, and his worthy mate the *cocotte*. For those two situations he will leave Dukes and Princes, for there alone can he satisfy his familiarity and his love of money. The *gommeux*, the man about town, the lounger, is only at home *en passant*, and airs his *ennui* and conceit abroad, while his lackey plays high jinks in his apartments, plunders his cellar, breaks his crockery, and rolls on his furniture. In the society which 'receives,' but which is not received, an intelligent valet soon has two wings attached to his feet, Mercury's rod in his hands, and numerous *louis d'or* in his pockets, without mentioning that he may be impertinent with impunity. As for the waiting women, it is needless to say that it is in a service like this especially that they enjoy the precious faculty of rummaging the wardrobes of their mistresses to cut a figure at a subscription ball. No idea can be formed of the extent to which complicity and fraud exist in the unexplored world of Parisian servantdom. There are register offices for supplying embarrassed servants with characters, beautifully written like diplomatic treaties, and offices for wet-nurses where both nurses and children are painted, and where red neckerchiefs are given to the pale, yellow ones to the dark complexioned, and blue ones to the blondes. Next day the paint cracks and falls off, the neckerchief drops, and there remains an old nurse who would be a fortune to an European Barnum. It is a long and inexhaustible chapter. My intention has been merely to show a corner of the picture, in order that credulous souls who still believe in the faithfulness of French servants may learn to be on their guard."

AN AFRICAN KING.

A correspondent at Cape Coast Castle writing on the 15th December, says: "King Bley still holds his position within his stockade, but is rather short of provisions. His Majesty has a most valuable acquisition in the shape of a secretary who can actually read and write. The letters of this official to the different commanding officers of the British men-of-war are worthy of study. I attach a specimen or two: 'Dear and honerable Commander—Your shell go to good point to-morrow (*i. e.*, yesterday,) and kill much enemy. I send you 6 fowl for officer to eat, and hope your helth good, god bless your Majesty, my dear and umble Commander your servant King Bley. Please send me piece pork and bottle of rum.' 'Dear Commander—I hope your helth good. My spy tell me enemy still in bush. I have bad tooth ache so please send me piece of pork and bottle of rum, particular rum as my tooth ache very bad. Your umble servant King Bley.' Upon receiving the rum alone his Majesty writes: 'Dear and umble Commander your Majesty—I am sorry you no send me the pork as my toothache much worse this day. You think pork bad for tooth ache, please send me more bottle rum. Your servant King Bley.'"

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

SYNOPSIS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE RULES—ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF THE SYSTEM—ITS PRESENT STATUS AND PROSPECTS.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 12, 1874.

The law upon which the rules and regulations for the reform of the civil service of this country are based, is embodied in the ninth section of the General Appropriation act of March 3, 1871. This section authorizes the President "to prescribe such rules and regulations for the admission of persons into the civil service of the United States as will best promote the efficiency thereof, and ascertain the fitness of each candidate in respect to age, health, character, knowledge, and ability for the branch of service into which he seeks to enter, and * * * * to employ suitable persons to conduct said inquiries, to prescribe their duties, and to establish regulations for the conduct of persons who may receive appointments in the civil service." Under this very broad and comprehensive authority, the President appointed the body known as the Civil Service Commission, of which George William Curtis was Chairman. This commission consisted of seven members, one evidently being designated by each executive department, as follows: State Department, George William Curtis; Navy Department, Alexander G. Cattell, Ex-United States Senator from New-Jersey; War Department, Joseph Medill, of Chicago; Department of Justice, Judge Dawson A. Walker, of Georgia; Treasury Department, E. B. Elliott, Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Statistics, a distinguished mathematician, well known for his essays on an international system of coinage and kindred topics, and the active member of the Treasury Board of Examiners under the old system of pass examinations; Post Office Department, Joseph H. Blackfan, Superintendent of Foreign Mails; Department of the Interior, Col. David C. Cox, now United States Pension Agent.

FIRST MEETING OF THE COMMISSION.

The commission met in Washington soon after their appointment, and were in continuous session for several months. The whole field of civil service reform in this country was new and untried, and it was necessarily some time before an agreement could be reached on even the most fundamental points. Whether the examinations should be competitive, or merely pass examinations of those designated for appointment by the appointing power; if competitive, whether they should be open to all or restricted to a limited number designated by political influence; what offices should be included in and what exempted from the operation of the scheme, and a hundred similar questions required to be settled before any complete plan for the reformation of the service could be presented. One of the earliest and most important questions which arose was that as to the power of the President to prescribe rules which would limit the choice of the appointing power to the person or persons reported as best qualified by a Board of Examiners. The Constitution vests the appointing power in the President, the heads of departments, and the courts of law, and the question arose in the deliberations of the board whether the designation of a single person for appointment by a board which is not established by the constitutional appointing power would not virtually vest the appointment in a body unknown to the Constitution. The commission accordingly submitted this question to the Attorney General for his opinion, and, in case he should decide it adversely to the constitutional power of a board to designate a single person for appointment, asked for his opinion on the following question:

"May the President, under the act by which this board is organized, regulate the exercise of the appointing power now vested in the heads of departments or in the courts of law, so as to restrict appointments to a class of persons whose qualifications and fitness shall have been determined by an examination instituted independent of the appointing power?"

To the first of these questions the then Attorney General, Mr. Akerman, replied that inasmuch as the exercise of the power of appointment implied the use of the judgment and will of the appointing power, no act of Congress, or regulations prescribed by the President in pursuance of an act of Congress, could require a head of a department to appoint a person standing highest in a competitive examination, since that would be to substitute the judgment and will of the board for the judgment and will of the constitutional appointing power. To the second, he replied that the selection might be limited to a class, but he confessed his inability to say how small that class might be made. Acting upon this opinion, the commission fixed upon three persons as a sufficiently large class, to give the appointing power scope for the exercise of his judgment and will, and accordingly embodied in the rules a provision that the names of three persons should be presented for each place.

THE RULES SUBMITTED TO THE PRESIDENT.

On the 18th of December, 1871, the commission submitted to the President the first series of civil service rules, accompanied by a masterly report, which, it is divulging no secret to say, came from the pen of Mr. Curtis. These rules were immediately transmitted by the President to Congress, with a message, in which he stated that they were submitted for the careful consideration of that body as to whether any additional legislation might be necessary to carry out an effective and beneficial civil service reform, and declared his intention to faithfully execute them if the subject were left to him. It is scarcely necessary to say that Congress has not thus far found any additional legislation needful, and that but for two resolutions calling for the questions used in the examinations and for a report of the number of appointments under the rules, it would never be known from any of the public acts of Congress since the submission of this message, that there were any civil service rules in existence.

WHAT THE RULES ARE.

The most prominent provisions of these rules, which were necessarily of a rather general nature, are these: 1. A provision for the grouping of the various branches of the civil service, with the exception of certain of the more important offices, principally the heads of bureaus and other similar officials in the departments in Washington, according to the character of the duties performed, and for grading the officers or positions within each group from the lowest to the highest. 2. A requirement that all vacancies in the lowest grades of groups shall be filled by the public competitive examination of all applicants who shall present themselves, and who shall have furnished satisfactory evidence in regard to character, health, age, knowledge of the English language, and their citizenship of the United States. A later rule adds fidelity to the Union and the Constitution of the United States to these requirements. 3. The filling of all vacancies in grades of groups above the lowest by competition among all the applicants from other grades of the group. 4. The certification for each vacancy of the three persons standing highest in the examination. 5. The appointment of all persons entering the service for probationary terms of six months, during which their conduct and capacity are to be tested. 6. The appointment by the President of a Board of Examiners for each department. 7. The prohibition of political assessments. This was the general groundwork for a reform of the civil service, but it was evident that much still remained to be done in grouping the officers and in providing for the practical application of the rules to the many diverse and complicated branches of the Government service. This necessity was recognized by the rules in a provision for the appointment by the President of an Advisory Board of suitable persons to grade the officers, to supervise the certification of the results of the examinations, and to recommend any necessary changes in the rules. The President at once appointed the members of the Civil Service Commission as members of the Advisory Board.

THE REGULATIONS OF APRIL, 1872.

In April, 1872, the Advisory Board submitted certain additional regulations of a more specific nature, which were promulgated by the President on the 16th of that month, and are known as "regulations," as distinguished from the former "rules." These regulations prescribe the modes of selecting Consuls, Collectors, and Surveyors of Customs, naval officers, Appraisers, Postmasters, Registers and Receivers of Land Offices, Pension Agents, and United States Marshals. For Consulates whose salary is more than one thousand dollars and less than three thousand dollars, if not filled by transfer, (as they may be under the rule,) the Secretary of State may receive applications, and shall summon for examination the applicant who appears to be most suitable and competent. If he be not found qualified, or if he be rejected by the Senate, the candidate apparently next in excellence is to be summoned; and so on, until a qualified person is found whom the Senate will confirm. All other grades of Consuls may be appointed at discretion.

When a vacancy occurs in the office of Collector, or Surveyor of Customs, Naval Officer, or Appraiser, in any of the more important Customs districts, (which are specified by name,) the Secretary of the Treasury is to ascertain if any of the subordinates in the Customs district are suitable persons for the office, and if such persons be found, is to nominate not more than three of the best qualified to the President for appointment. It will be observed that in this case no action by a Board of Examiners is required, but that the Secretary may ascertain the relative fitness of the subordinates in any way he chooses. It was under this provision of the rules that Mr. Boutwell, as Secretary of the Treasury, appointed Collector Arthur and Messrs. George William Curtis and Jackson S. Schultz a Board of Inquiry to ascertain whether any of the subordinates in the Customs district of New-York were qualified for the position of Surveyor of the Port, when made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Alonzo B. Cornell.

When a vacancy occurs in any of the above-mentioned positions in any of the Customs districts not specified in the rule just referred to, the Secretary of the Treasury is to receive applications from the subordinates in the Customs district, or from any other persons residing in the district, and, if any such subordinates are found to be suitable and qualified, the Board of Examiners for the Treasury Department is to certify to the Secretary the names of not more than three of the best qualified, and from this list the appointment is to be made. If no qualified persons are found in the service, the board is to certify the three best qualified of the other applicants.

Rules substantially the same as the last two apply to the appointment of Postmasters, Registers and Receivers of Land Offices, Pension Agents, and United States Marshals, the heads of the proper departments and their Boards of Examiners making the investigations and certificates, instead of the Secretary of the Treasury and the board for his department. Postmasters in cities having a population of twenty thousand or more fall within the rule providing for a certificate by the head of the department, while Postmasters in smaller cities, Pension Agents, Registers and Receivers, and United States Marshals are embraced in the rules providing for a certification by the Board of Examiners. Officers may be reappointed at the expiration of their terms of office at discretion, no vacancy within the meaning of the rules being deemed to have occurred in such a case.

THE GROUPS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Appended to these rules are the grouping and grading of the various branches of the civil service. All positions not included in this classification, nor otherwise specially provided for, are excepted from the operation of the rules. The classification embraces all the clerks and officers of the Government departments in Washington below the grade of head of bureau, and all similar clerks and officers in the Customs, Sub-Treasury, internal revenue, and postal service throughout the country, with the exception of subordinate clerks and officers in the minor Custom-houses, and in Post Offices in cities of less than twenty thousand inhabitants.

On the 15th of April, 1872, the day before the promulgation of these regulations, Boards of Examiners, each consisting of three persons, were appointed by the President for the several Executive departments. These boards consisted in every case of officers of the departments for which they were appointed. With these appointments began the practical enforcement of the rules, and the testing of the hitherto untried theories of the reformers. These boards immediately began the preparation of a scheme for the application of the rules to the departments in Washington. The result of their labors in this direction is embodied in the "regulations governing admission to the departments," and the "regulations governing examinations for promotion," which were approved by the Advisory Board May 14, 1872. These regulations prescribe the form of application for admission to the departments, the mode of conducting the examinations for both admission and promotion, the scope of the examinations, and the mode of computing the results.

NUMBER AND RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS.

The first examination under the new rules was held by the Board of Examiners of the Treasury Department on the 5th of June, 1872, for the purpose of filling three vacancies in clerkships of class two ($1,400) in the Third Auditor's office. Since that date this board alone has held sixty-eight examinations, has examined 2,200 candidates, and has presented names for 411 vacancies, ranging in importance from female clerkships at $900 a year to the Deputy Controller of the Currency, and including the Chief Clerkship of the Light-house Board, two heads of divisions in the Internal Revenue Bureau, and the principal book-keeper of the Treasurer's office. An examination is soon to be held to fill the office of First Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, made vacant by the death of Gen. B. J. Sweet. The salary of the office is $3,500 a year.

In August, 1872, a series of rules, substantially the same as those governing examinations in the departments in Washington, was applied to the Custom-house and Sub-Treasury in New-York City, where they have been in operation ever since. The departments in Washington and these offices in New-York are the only branches of the service in which the civil service rules have been put in practical operation. They are as yet a dead letter so far as the Collector of Customs, Surveyors, Naval Officers, Appraisers, Postmasters, Registers and Receivers, Pension Agents and United States Marshals, and the minor offices in all the other branches of the service, are concerned. Although the President has often carried out the spirit of the rules by promoting competent subordinates to important offices, the rules have been formally applied only to the extent already stated.

MODIFICATIONS MADE BY THE BOARD AFTER THE RESIGNATION OF MR. CURTIS.

In the Spring of 1873 Mr. Curtis and Mr. Medill resigned from the Advisory Board, and Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, of New-York, and Mr. Samuel Shellabarger, of Ohio, were appointed to fill the vacancies thus created. The reorganized board met in Washington in May last, and on the 4th of June presented a brief report, together with a set of additional rules, which were promulgated by the President on the 5th of August. These rules require that all recommendations to office shall be made in writing, and shall set forth the character and qualifications of the person recommended, and declare that no recommendation from a person holding an office or station under the United States Government, except when asked for in writing, shall have any greater weight than it made by him as a private individual; modify the rules in regard to the appointment of female clerks at $900 a year, so as to permit the appointment of any who pass the minimum standard; provide for the appointment of a Chief Examiner to conduct the district examinations, and to supervise the others, and make provision for the holding of examinations for admission to the civil service at various points throughout the United States.

ATTEMPT TO CHECK CONGRESSIONAL INFLUENCE.

The rule in regard to recommendations by those holding offices or stations under Government, was meant by the commission to have reference to members of Congress, and to check their importunities for offices for their constituents, by politely informing them that their recommendations, unless asked for, would have no weight. But either from some ambiguity in the wording of the rule, or from dullness of perception as to its meaning on the part of Congressmen, it seems to have failed to produce the effect desired. It is quite evident that neither the pertinacity of members nor the weight given to their "indorsements" by the appointing power, has been much decreased by this rule, so far as regards the offices to which the rules of competition do not extend, or have not been applied. The modification of the rule, in regard to female clerks, was made for the purpose of permitting the appointment of those "having the highest claims to public consideration," *i. e.*, widows and orphans of Union soldiers, and those who otherwise lost their means of support by the war. The most important of the additional rules are those providing for district examinations.

CIVIL SERVICE DISTRICTS INTO WHICH THE COUNTRY IS DIVIDED.

The country is divided into five civil service districts, in each of which examinations are held under the direction of the Chief Examiner. The New-England States and New-York constitute the First District, examinations in which are to be held alternately in New-York and Boston, but first in New-York. An examination under this rule was held in New-York on the 13th of last November, in which over fifty candidates competed for vacancies in $1,200 clerkships in the Washington departments. The Second District embraces the remainder of the Middle States and Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, and the District of Columbia, and the examinations are held in Washington. Several examinations have already been held under this rule, including one for vacancies in the Treasury Department, in which two hundred and sixty candidates competed. Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Kentucky make up the Third District, in which examinations are to be held alternately in Cincinnati and Detroit. The Fourth District is composed of Illinois, Missouri, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, California, and Oregon, and all the Territories except New-Mexico. The examinations for this district are held in St. Louis only for the present. The States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, and Tennessee, and the Territory of New-Mexico, constitute the Fifth District, and the examinations are to be held alternately in Savannah and Memphis. Examinations, similar in all respects to that in New-York, were held in the month of December in Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Savannah, in pursuance of this rule, thus completing the first series of district examinations. The names of the candidates for each department are made up, in the order of excellence, into lists according to the civil service districts of which they are residents, so that each department has five lists of candidates. Under the amended rules, the head of a department may resort, in making appointments, to any one of the five lists for his department, but he is required to make his selection for each place from the highest three names on the list to which he resorts. The design of this provision is to obviate the objection made against the old rules, that they gave an undue advantage to candidates from Washington and its vicinity, and to give the departments power to distribute their appointments fairly among the different sections of the country. This rule gives a much larger field for choice of the appointing power, as it gives it fifteen names from which to choose for each place—three at the head of each list—and precludes any objection to the system on the ground that it does not give sufficient scope to the judgment and will of the appointing power. These additional rules also change the name of the Advisory Board to the Civil Service Commission, by which name the original Curtis Board was usually known. The commission meets in Washington about the 15th of this month. It is understood that the session will be a long and important one. Among other things which will be done, the civil service rules, which now consist of four separate series, will be codified into one brief and compact series. It is also thought probable that measures will be taken to put into operation such of the rules as have heretofore lain dormant, and, if necessary to that end, to change their provisions so that their early enforcement may be practicable.

FUTURE PROSPECTS OF THE REFORM.

It is asserted by the friends of the reform that it is now on a firmer basis than ever before; that it is constantly growing in favor in those branches of the service to which the rules have been applied, and that a strong desire for their application to the rest of the service is felt. So far as admission to the service is concerned, the testimony of nearly all of the executive officers who have had experience of the workings of the system is unqualifiedly favorable. They not only secure a much more intelligent, capable and efficient class of clerks, but they are freed from the disagreeble importunity for office, which formerly consumed so much of their time. Confidence in the justice of examinations for promotion is also growing, as is shown by the recent decision of the Treasury Department to fill the office of Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue by a competitive examination. This is by all odds the most important office to which the competitive system has yet been applied, and the result is awaited with interest by both the friends and the foes of civil service reform. The recent letter of Secretary Richardson to Gen. Butler, demonstrating the legality of the civil service rules, is regarded as a victory by the friends of the reform, and indicates a growing opinion in the Treasury Department in favor of the rules. It commits the department unequivocally to their rigid enforcement, since if it fail to observe them in any case it violates what it has officially declared to be the law of the land.

It is unquestionable that the Butler school of politicians will use every effort to destroy the reform, but it is difficult to see how they can accomplish their purpose. Even if they refuse an appropriation, and repeal the law under which the commission was appointed and the rules prescribed, the President can still carry out the reform through the regular agencies of the departments. It is not likely that even the most bitter opponents of the reform in Congress would go so far as to forbid the President to prescribe rules for promoting the efficiency of the service, and even if they should, it is doubtful whether the prohibition would be of any legal force in the face of the constitutional provision vesting the appointing power in the President and the heads of departments. True, it might be said that, as to those officers, the appointment of whom is vested in the heads of departments, any rules prescribed by the President in derogation of the constitutional appointing power of the heads of departments would be void; but it is not likely that any head of department would raise such a question against the President who appointed him, and no one else could raise it.

A SNOW-STORM IN THE TROPICS.

The following brief description of a snow-storm in the tropics is given in the Honolulu *Gazette* of Dec. 17: "One of these beautiful sights occurred on Hawaii during the late storm. What was rain here fell in the form of snow there. The tops of Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea were completely covered with snow early in the morning, which began to melt as soon as the sun rose and scattered the white mantles from the ridges, the snow which lay in the valleys remaining there for days. At the same time that these mountains were covered with snow the fires of the two craters of Kilauea and Mokuaweoweo burned brightly, and the glare, as reflected on the overhanging clouds, afforded a brilliant sight, which was observed for hours by the passengers on the steamer as she passed along the Puna coast on Thursday night last. It is somewhat remarkable that the summit crater of Mokuaweoweo should continue so long in action—now nearly twelve months—what has not been known to occur before during the residence of foreigners on this group."

GOV. ALLEN'S SIGNATURE.

A bill is now before the Legislature of Ohio, and all but one of the Republicans in the Senate have voted for it, to allow Gov. Allen to sign official documents by use of a stamp. It is said that thus far he has been unable to sign any papers because of the palsied condition of his hands, and that important papers await the passage of the bill through the House to enable him to sign his name by stamping. The bill did not reach the House before the adjournment on Thursday last, and the Governor will have to wait until the middle of next week befor he can use the improved facilities proposed by the bill.

THE BIRTH-DAY OF ROBERT BURNS.

To-day is the anniversary of the birth-day of Robert Burns, but it is more than probable that our Scottish citizens will defer its celebration until to-morrow. That the anniversary will be fittingly observed on this occasion, as it has been in former years, there can be little room to doubt. The name of Burns is one that will be likely to remain always green in the memory of his countrymen. He was (unlike what Moore was to Ireland) essentially the poet of the people; he gave dignity to the aspirations of the humble, sang the streams and hills of Scotland, and linked with undying verse the folk lore and traditions of his country. He was patriot as well as poet, and, therefore his countrymen in this City, whose thoughts doubtless often revert to Scotland and "Lang Syne," will, to-morrow, do fitting honor to his memory.

STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK.

The arrests by the Police during the past week numbered 1,549.... There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during the week ending at noon yesterday 509 deaths, 443 births, and 124 marriages, showing an increase of 19 deaths, and a decrease of 47 births and 58 marriages, as compared with the preceding week.... Fire Marshal Sheldon reports 28 fires for the week ending at 8 A. M. yesterday, involving a loss of $97,610; insured for $329,250.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following receipts of the Treasury yesterday: From taxes of 1873 and interest, $9,804 95; arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $20,338 61; collection of assessments and interest, $11,201 91; market rents and fees, $3,770 70; water rents, $6,791 51; sales vitrified stonepipe, $49 55; sewer permits, $170; licenses, Mayor's office, $25; total, $54,185 83.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 18, 1874.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
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Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

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New-York City.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

FOR SALE.—*A six-cylinder Hoe Press, recently in use in this office, in good order, will be sold cheap. Apply at the Counting-room, TIMES Office.*

Three candidates for the Assembly are before the voters of the Twenty-first District. One of these is a person named SULLIVAN, who appears to be named and supported by the Genet interest. To vote for SULLIVAN, therefore, is to repeat, in some degree, the disgrace caused by the election of the notorious convict. Another candidate is Mr. CHARLES CRARY, who personally is acceptable enough, but he is the candidate of Tammany, and to vote for him is to indorse the political morals of JOHN MORRISSEY. The third candidate is Mr. HORATIO P. ALLEN, who has been named by the Republicans. He is a man in every way worthy of public confidence, and his election would be as much a credit to the district as that of GENET was a disgrace.

Now that a thaw appears imminent, and it is probable that our streets will soon be converted into morasses, some inconsiderate people will doubtless be calling upon the Police Commissioners to clean the streets. Remembering that we appropriate $1,000,000 per annum for this purpose, and that no cleaners have been visible for several weeks past, it may be supposed there is money enough to make some effort to put our thoroughfares in order. Judging from past experience, the expectation is an exceedingly rash one. The Commissioners are never provided with anything but excuses. It is either too hot or too cold, too wet or too dry to clean the streets. Indeed, the Police Commissioners have had so much trouble in this matter that the Legislature should come to their relief by transferring this duty to the Health Commissioners. We are satisfied that these latter officials having the will, would speedily find a way to put our streets in order. The work, being sanitary in its nature, properly belongs to the Health Department, and it will be placed there unless the Legislature is anxious to serve the politicians rather than the people.

Probably Mr. WACHNER intended nothing more than to frighten the street railroad companies when he offered his bill to prohibit the taking of more passengers in each car than seats are provided for. He was sent to the Legislature by Tammany, and he may lack that active sympathy with the people which would induce him to press his bill to a passage. But we hope Mr. WACHNER is in earnest in this matter, and will urge his bill upon the favorable attention of the Assembly. If he does not, some member should introduce a measure having the same object, and win the gratitude of this City by having it made a law. The patience of our citizens has been exhausted by the impositions of the street railroad companies, and in no way can the Legislature secure public respect so easily as by affording the relief in this matter which is so ardently desired. The companies are, of course, ready now, as they always have been, to spend money to prevent the enactment of a law of this character. The Legislature cannot, therefore, refuse to pass it without being subjected to grave suspicion as to the reason for its refusal.

If the National Cheap Transportation Convention at Washington, which finally adjourned yesterday, did not accomplish much good, it certainly did no harm. The proceedings have served to call attention to the details of a matter which has been much discussed, but is not generally understood. The conclusions of the convention were in the main sensible, and this was especially the case in regard to the report on railroad abuses and the proposed remedies. It may be that the convention demanded more in the way of restrictive legislation than will ever be obtained, but it is quite certain that if Congress should enact the laws requested and they should be enforced, there will be an end of the oppressions which have caused so much complaint. It is doubtless true that our railroads must be made to serve the public far better than they have in the past, but in the end it will be found that the solution of the problem now pressing upon the country must be brought about by water routes. The convention recognized this truth by sensibly resolving "that water is one of the best and cheapest means for moving the heavy products of the field, forest, and mine, and that some system of internal transportation, which shall bring into freer intercourse the different sections of the country, is imperatively demanded if we would revive our foreign commerce and develop our domestic trade." There is a hint in this declaration that the New-York Legislature should not neglect. Let the Erie Canal receive proper attention, and the transportation question will lose much of its interest.

It is gratifying to find from the eighteenth annual report of the Commissioners of the Ohio Reform Farm and School that a scheme which was entered upon as a doubtful experiment, has become one of permanent usefulness. The institution is based on the "family plan," and has been found a great improvement upon the penal system for the reformation of juvenile delinquents, which is yet in use in our State. Established in 1858, the Ohio Reform Farm has received 1,805 boys, committed for offenses of various degrees from manslaughter to petit larceny, and nearly all of them have been sent from the institution entirely reformed, after an average detention of two and a half years. The system which has produced these excellent results is one of kindness and trust in the inmates. There are no bolts or bars, nothing to suggest a prison. Everything in buildings and discipline makes the boy feel he is enjoying the blessings of a home rather than undergoing a punishment awarded by the law for his past misdeeds. The success that has attended this institution, which is the pioneer in the United States in the sensible treatment of juvenile delinquents, should induce us in New-York to consider whether we cannot profit by the example which has been set us by Ohio.

Owing to the wisdom and firmness of President GRANT, all danger of armed collision in Texas has doubtless been averted. The repeated demands of Gov. DAVIS for United States troops to keep him in office have been met with a peremptory refusal, and he must now surrender the power he has sought to retain by such questionable means. The Republicans of Texas have gained no credit by their conduct in this matter. They doubtless had a fair case on the legal point which they presented, but the time to urge it was before the election, and not after they had been defeated at the polls. Happily for the country, the President took this view of the affair, and, by resolutely refusing to interfere, has prevented a conflict that would have been both disastrous and disgraceful.

THE RELATIONS OF CRIME AND IGNORANCE.

It is undoubtedly true that serious or abnormal crimes are committed by persons of all degrees of education, and that culture is not necessarily a preventive of such acts. But to judge properly of the relation of education to criminality one must look through large classes of the community, and find how far offenses against property and person are accompanied by ignorance, and whether the criminal class, as a whole, have even enjoyed ordinary advantages of education.

Turning to the most recent reports of criminal statistics at hand, those of the City Prisons and Blackwell's Island, for 1871, we find the following proportion between education and criminality: Out of 51,466 prisoners of that year, only 1,150 were well educated; 31,088 could read and write, and 19,160 were almost entirely ignorant. It should be remarked that of this whole number of prisoners, 34,316 were of foreign birth, and a large proportion of the remainder, children of foreign parents. When it is stated that 31,088 of the prisoners could read and write, it must be borne in mind that this degree of education is of the most primitive kind, and includes such reading and writing as even many children of the street attain. It does not include anything like a thorough primary education. Now it appears that there were in New-York City during that year 62,238 persons who could not read or write, the population being about one million (942,242.) It seems, then, that of the illiterate class of this City about one in three committed crimes during that year, while of those who could read and write, about one in 27 were guilty of criminal offenses, showing that among the ignorant in this City the chances for crime are about nine times as great as among those with only the advantages of a primary education. If we regard particular wards in New-York, we shall find the greatest illiteracy in those where the most crimes are committed. Thus, in the Sixth Ward, embracing the Five Points and the most notorious dens of crime in the City, one-fifth of the total population—4,962—is given in the census as illiterate; that is, unable to read or write. In the Fourth Ward, including such streets as Water and Cherry streets, the illiterates number about one-tenth, or 2,332. In the First Ward, including the quarter behind Trinity Church and near the Battery, the proportion is about one-sixth, or 2,562. In the Seventh Ward the proportion is more than one-ninth, or 4,862.

In turning to reports of arrests, we find the largest number made in the City in the Fourth Ward, or 6,975; the next largest is in the Sixth Ward, or 5,573; in the Seventh Ward, there were 4,178 arrests, and in the First Ward 1,140. In the State of New-York about 31 per cent. of adult criminals cannot read or write, while of the adult population at large about six per cent. (6.08) are illiterate, or nearly one-third of the crime is committed by 6-100 of the population. In the reformatories of the County, out of the average number of the inmates, 7,963 for 1868, 27 per cent. were wholly illiterate.

Turning now to the criminal statistics of the State of Massachusetts, the proportion of criminals in jails who could not read or write was, for a number of years, about 30 per cent., falling, however, in 1868, 1869, and 1871 to 23 per cent. In Houses of Correction, the proportion, in 1864, of illiterates was 46 per cent., but in 1869 fell to 41 per cent., and in 1871 to 37 per cent. In the State Prison, however, the proportion of illiterates in 1864 was 21 per cent., but in 1871, out of 149 prisoners in the State Prison, 35 were totally illiterate, or about 23 per cent.—the explanation of this low proportion being probably that the cases of extreme crimes and crimes of fraud and embezzlement are found in this prison more than in the minor prisons, and such crimes are not usually committed by the ignorant. There were, in the State of Massachusetts, 4,791 criminals, during the year 1871, who could not read or write, and there were during that year 97,742 illiterates in the State; that is, among the ignorant population about one in twenty committed crimes, while in the State at large, among those who had only a primary education, about one in 126½ committed criminal offenses.

The influence of education, even in the simplest primary schools, upon a child of the lowest class is to cultivate habits of order, punctuality, and self-control. A child is withdrawn from idleness by other interests being offered to its mind than those which surround it in the life on the streets. The mere occupying the time and thoughts of children with subjects of general interest tends to keep them from crime. Even a small acquaintance with geography and the reading of a book of travels will sometimes enable or stimulate a poor person to change his locality, where he is under temptation or suffering, for some region where he can be placed in better circumstances. There is, too, running through nearly all school lessons a recognition, more or less strong, of the great truths of morality. The result of all these and of other influences is that wherever education is diffused abroad there the ratio of crime to population diminishes, and in all countries the criminal class is mainly fed by the ignorant class.

TAXES ON EMIGRANTS.

Among the subjects presented for discussion at the present meeting of the National Board of Trade in Baltimore, is the very important one of emigration. The brief debate on Tuesday, in regard to the propriety of imposing a capitation tax on emigrants, afforded an opportunity to two or three of the delegates to display a curious amount of misinformation and ignorance concerning the purpose and practical working of the New-York Emigrant Commission. Opposition to the capitation tax, it will be readily understood, is only another name for opposition to our State Commission as at present constituted. Such a tax affords the only means of carrying on the commission, and of continuing the manifold safeguards and comforts which it supplies to the hundreds of thousands of emigrants who yearly arrive at the port of New-York. But the tax collected here, and the commission itself, have long been standing grievances to statesmen of the class who felt a natural distrust for any system involving the payment of money in which they can have no share. Well-meaning patriots, who do not understand, and will not take the trouble to understand, the principle or operation of the system, burst forth into periodical invectives against the injustice and impolicy of imposing a toll upon emigrants who pass through New-York on their way to other States. And vast numbers of well-meaning citizens in other States, who look to emigration to fill their lands and till their farms, or make their roads, and who trust for most of their information on public topics to the vicarious eloquence of the patriots and statesmen aforesaid, are impressed with the idea that the New-York Emigrant Commission is simply an organized conspiracy of boarding-house runners and railroad agents to swindle emigrants out of their money, and other States out of their emigrants.

This is not an exaggerated statement of the notions which, in this matter, empty and designing demagogues have, by dint of unscrupulous assertions, succeeded in disseminating through a large part of the country. For example, in the debate referred to, Mr. STEVENS ventured mildly to suggest that the State of New-York, through which the great bulk of emigration passed, had a right to protect itself against the burden of foreign pauperism, and for this purpose to levy a capitation tax. Thereupon Mr. WINDSER, of Philadelphia—that great commercial metropolis, which is in the habit of presenting every emigrant that lands there with the freedom of the city, a life-ticket for the Centennial, and a brown-stone mansion on Chestnut Hill—Mr. WINDSER, of Philadelphia, promptly showed that there would be no paupers to take care of in New-York if all emigrants landing there were treated equally well. "If," said the sagacious delegate, "the emigrant runners were kept from them, if their money was fairly exchanged into our money, and they were put upon the cars before the little money belonging to them was wasted, they would not be left behind as paupers." It is astonishing how many things can be proved by a judicious indifference to facts. If Mr. WINDSER would only take the trouble to come to New-York and spend an hour or two in Castle Garden, he would find, to his amazement, that all his hypotheses are realized, and that still emigrants do remain to be taken care of, and always will, until New-York shall become like unto Philadelphia. After this effort it is no wonder the Board of Trade agreed to await for the arrival of Mayor OPDYKE, who was supposed to know something about it.

Yet a very little pains would suffice to inform every delegate sufficiently as to the nature of this dreaded capitation tax and its necessity. In the first place, it is not strictly a capitation tax at all. In the second place, the opposition to it comes mainly from two classes of people: those who honestly, but erroneously, believe that it deters emigration, and those who think that no one State should monopolize the revenue of a tax which, if it be imposed at all, should only be imposed for the common benefit of all the States. There is a third element of opposition which, although in all probability the busiest and most determined of any, need not now be dwelt on—the opposition of the business interests engaged in transportation. That of the Board of Trade is undoubtedly honest—almost as certainly it is based on imperfect information. That the so-called capitation tax does not deter emigration is shown by the fact that during the twenty-seven years it has been in effect, four-sixths of all the emigration to the United States has come through the port of New-York. Moreover, as every one at all acquainted with the subject well knows, the preference given to this port has been largely due to the existence of the State Commission and the protection and care the capitation tax enabled it to furnish.

Moreover, while it is for the interest of all the States to encourage emigration, its burdens and its benefits are very unequally distributed. A large city is almost sure to detain its least valuable elements; it is equally sure to contain a large class who live by preying on strangers. Protection for the deserving emigrant, and against the undeserving, is the twofold task thrown upon the people of this City and State. Ordinary Police laws were found utterly inadequate for the purpose: a taxation of our own people for the benefit of other States would be unjust. It seemed fair and equitable that the people who profited by bringing paupers to our shores should contribute to their support. Ship-owners were, therefore, required to give bonds for the maintenance of any emigrant passenger who should be cast upon the public charity. These bonds they were permitted, and very soon found it convenient to commute, into the payment of a certain small sum per capita for every alien passenger carried. So arose the commutation fund which supports the Emigrant Landing Depot at Castle Garden and the hospitals on Ward's Island, and without which this carefully-organized system must be abandoned at once. This is the secret of the capitation tax, which might be more popular were it less exclusively devoted to the objects for which it was intended.

Before the Board of Trade resolve to abolish it or the New-York Commission, they should devise some better plan for the purposes which have, by these methods, been hitherto carried out so well. In every bill yet introduced in Congress for the establishment of a United States Emigrant Commission a capitation tax has furnished the means of support. Two or three hundred thousand emigrants, most of them ignorant and inexperienced, thrown into a strange City every year, cannot be protected and cared for as humanity requires without money. The question is, Who is to pay it? Will Mr. WINDSER, of Philadelphia, or the Board of Trade? Or shall each emigrant have a policeman detailed to look after him as long as he remains in town? That is about what would be required if Castle Garden were abolished.

EDUCATION AND THE GOVERNMENT.

Congress has before it a very important bill, of which Mr. GEORGE F. HOAR, of Massachusetts, has the management, to provide a national educational fund. The bill embodies, in its simplest possible form, the proposition that the National Government may and should assist in the education of children in the several States. This end it is intended to reach by distributing through the State Governments the proceeds of the sales of the public lands. This distribution proceeds on what appears to be—if the distribution is to be made at all—a very just and judicious plan. The bill does not regulate in any way the disposition of the public lands. It does not curtail or alter either the right of homestead settlement, or the right of pre-emption, or the interest of the Government in mining lands. It leaves in force all the present laws relative to the lands, but it says only, that if any of the lands shall at any time be sold, the money received from such sale shall be given to the various States for the maintenance of public schools in certain proportions. For the first five years the States shall share according to the illiteracy that exists among their people, *i. e.*, according to the number of persons over ten years of age who cannot read and write. Subsequently every State that has established a system of free schools shares in the money according to the number of pupils attending these schools. The money thus distributed is to be one-half of the proceeds of the sales of public lands. The other half is to be invested in Government bonds, and the interest is to be distributed on the same principle.

It will be seen that the bill is not complicated by any addition to the machinery of the National Government, or by any interference with the methods of education or the character of the schools maintained in the several States. It simply sets apart a certain portion of the national income—hitherto about $2,000,000 annually—to be donated to the encouragement and support of public education, leaving the States to say, each in its own case, how that education shall be secured. We think it will surprise some of our readers to know the undisputed facts which Mr. HOAR brought up in support of this bill. "One-fourth of the voters of the country," he said, "are to-day unable to read and write." "For the next ten years thirty-two Senators and one hundred and four Representatives are to be chosen by States, one-half of whose population have not knowledge enough of reading or writing to make either of practical advantage in receiving or conveying information." And this state of things, according to the best information Mr. HOAR can command, and on which he entirely relies, is growing worse instead of better, the public school systems in some portion of the Southern States being in a decaying rather than in an advancing condition.

This is a strong argument in favor of the need of some action to strengthen the public schools of the country. Can such action be properly taken by the National Government? and, can such action best be taken by appropriating the proceeds of the public lands? On both of these questions, it may be remarked that precedent amply sustains the proposition of Mr. HOAR's bill. The Government has frequently and with great deliberation adopted this principle. It has devoted the public lands themselves, time and again, to educational purposes. Indeed, a large portion of the public lands—the portion given by Virginia to the National Government—was given on the explicit condition that the lands should be devoted to the encouragement of education. Doubtless the circumstances of our time are far different from those of the time of the framers of the Constitution; but there is little doubt that if JEFFERSON, MADISON, and HAMILTON could have forseen the present condition of the country, they would have been strongly inclined to do everything they could to pledge the National Government to the support of education.

Yet we are compelled to say that we are not now convinced that the country can properly and wisely give up the remainder of its public lands to this purpose. On the contrary, we are strongly inclined to the opinion that Congress would do better to put a stop forever to any disposition of the public lands, other than their actual settlement under the Homestead act. The money that we receive from the sales is of little account. It goes but a short way toward meeting the expenses of the Government. It could readily be replaced by taxation that would scarcely be felt. And it is utterly insignificant in value compared with the advantage the country would reap from the occupation of the land by actual settlers. In the strictest sense of the word, as well as in its broadest, the strength of a country is in its men, and of all the citizens of the country none are more profitable to it than those who are willing and able to avail themselves of the Homestead law.

Indeed, we have little doubt that such disposition of the public lands would do more for the promotion of education indirectly than could be done by the distribution of the proceeds of the sale of the lands. As a body, the homestead settlers are sure to feel the need of educating their children, and equally sure to have the means of supporting public schools. The impulse given to education by the introduction to the country of thrifty, hard-working, independent citizens, with families to rear, with hopes and honorable ambitions to satisfy, sharing in the progress of the country and eager to advance it—such an impulse is sure to be more powerful than any mere distribution of a comparatively small sum of money can convey.

THE LATEST WESTERN TRAGEDY.

The tragic ending of a long feud between two "leading citizens" of Anderson, Ind., was briefly narrated in the telegraphic news of Thursday last. In spite of the "leading" character of the actors in the affair, the details of the quarrel and its results reveal a depressing amount of rather commonplace rascality. The story begins with the rivalry of Col. THOMAS N. STILWELL and JOHN E. CORWIN for the social leadership of a town of some 5,000 or 6,000 inhabitants. This may seem a petty enough contest, but it was prosecuted with as much intensity as if half the nation had been on-lookers. Col. STILWELL, moreover, was a man of mark beyond the limits of Anderson. He raised and commanded the One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers during the war, he was a member of the Thirty-ninth Congress, and in 1867 President JOHNSON appointed him Minister to Venezuela, a post which, without Senatorial confirmation, he filled for a year.

About the period of his return from South America, Col. STILWELL found JOHN E. CORWIN, a native of Binghamton, N. Y., married to the daughter of one of Anderson's wealthiest citizens, and possessed with the ambition of supplanting him in the "social, political, and commercial" leadership of that community. STILWELL succeeded his father as President of the First National Bank of Anderson. He was a free liver, a popular fellow among a large class of the general public, and very loose in his dealings with his depositors. CORWIN's father-in-law had been one of the latter, and the bank was accustomed to assist him in evading taxes on his deposits by certifying at stated periods that it held his money in United States bonds instead of greenbacks. On the death of the "wealthy citizen" for whose benefit this fraud had been annually perpetrated, his son-in-law came into possession of one of the certificates for $14,000 of 7.30 bonds, alleged by the bank to have been actually represented by greenbacks which had long before been drawn upon. CORWIN, however, refused to accept this explanation, and entered suit against the bank for the recovery of the money. The case was about to be brought to trial when, owing to a run on the bank during the late panic, it was forced to suspend.

According to a statement furnished to the Controller of the Currency in September, the assets of the bank were stated at $223,000. According to the statement of the Receiver, two months later, the assets were some $60,000 less than in September. Thereupon ensued much indignation on the part of the depositors, allegations of fraud against STILWELL, and an indictment by the Grand Jury, charging him with the embezzlement of some $150,000 of the bank funds. Of late years STILWELL has proved unsuccessful in most of his enterprises. He appears to have put more money into the building of a hotel than he was ever likely to get out of it. In politics, he became a leader in the "Liberal" cause, and, like many better men, promised a good deal more than he found himself able to perform. When it is added that he took to drinking a great deal, the question of his ultimate ruin became obviously a mere matter of time. Smarting under the consciousness of repeated failure, he found a convenient explanation of his misfortunes in the hostility of CORWIN. At length when indictment followed bankruptcy, his rage against his rival assumed the character of a monomania. On Wednesday afternoon, after some talk about his recent misfortunes, STILWELL started from his home, was seen in crossing the street to place his revolver in his overcoat pocket, and immediately after to enter the office of CORWIN. The parley there was brief enough. STILWELL raised his pistol to shoot; CORWIN, who is a much more powerful man, succeeded in grasping his arm, and directed the pistol of his adversary downward, where its shot was intercepted by a bundle of keys in his pocket. Then CORWIN seized his assailant by the collar of his coat, turned him round till the back of his head was in line with the pistol he had in his right hand, and, with apparent deliberation, shot him twice through the brain. Thus has Col. STILWELL, in the middle of a life that might have been a just and honored one, died the death of a rabid cur, and thus has his rival brought himself before the bar of justice to be tried on the issue of whether his act can be justified on grounds of self-defense, or whether it was deliberate murder. The story carries with it a very obvious moral.

OUR RAILROADS.

A strange feature in connection with the recent financial panic is the fact that it has had the effect of increasing the net earnings of most of the old and well-established railroads. The earnings for October and November, 1873, fall below the receipts for the corresponding period of 1872, but those for December show an increase of about ten per cent. over the earnings of the last month of the previous year. This is a very gratifying fact, since it shows that the adverse influence of the panic had subsided, and that business promises to be more active in future. After the occurrence of the panic, a reduction of from ten to fifteen per cent. in the wages of nearly all the employes took place, and a general system of economy was begun, which considerably decreased the working expenses. The companies were also enabled to purchase material far below the prices paid for the same articles previous to September, and the gross sum thus saved from all these sources was more than the amount of loss sustained by the falling off in business. The result is, therefore, favorable, in a financial point of view, to the railroads, and the effect is likely to be permanent.

The financial crisis, however, proved very disastrous to new and weak lines, and very many of these were unable to meet the January interest on their bonds, while only a few of the old roads were defaulters in this respect. The building of new lines was, of course, entirely suspended, and it is not probable that there will be any great desire this year to invest money in such speculations. The old lines, however, are now attracting marked attention, and their respective stocks have gone up to nearly the figure at which they stood before the panic. This advance is, of course, largely due to the great desire now evinced by a large number of persons to speculate in first-class railroad stocks, and this speculation has consequently forced the price, in some instances, perhaps, beyond the real value of the stocks; but it must be admitted that the legitimate value of the stocks of many of the roads is far beyond the prices at which they stood during the panic, and that the business of the lines fully warranted an increase in the selling price of the securities. The business of the old lines is likely to be increased during the ensuing year, as they have little to fear in the shape of competition from new companies whose roads are in an unfinished condition. This want of competition unfortunately increases the power of the monopolists, and experience teaches us that there is no reason to anticipate from them the slightest consideration for the public if it be antagonistic to their own pecuniary interests. These monopolists, not satisfied with powers and privileges which they possess as public carriers, seek also to control the coal market. An act of the Pennsylvania Legislature, which went into effect on the 5th inst., declares consolidations of railroad and other corporations for the purpose of forming monopolies illegal; but in anticipation of this act, several of the leading coal and railroad companies were actively at work forming combinations to defeat the spirit of the proposed law by effecting consolidation previous to its passage. The Honeybrooke Coal Company and the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company are now one corporation, under the control of the New-Jersey Central Railroad. The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company are reported to have sold all their Newport and Hanover coal lands, and their leases at Plymouth to the Honeybrooke Coal Company, thus giving the New-Jersey Central Railroad control to a large extent of the coal trade of New-York, as the only competing route from Pennsylvania to New-York and the East is by the Reading Railroad to Pennsylvania, and thence by boat to Boston and New-York.

The cry against the monopoly possessed by the railroads is increasing. Their exorbitant charges for freight, and their utter disregard of the rights of the public, will assuredly compel Congress at an early day to take such steps as will remedy the evils complained of.

HISTORICAL SOCIETIES IN NEW-ENGLAND.

At the recent annual meeting of the New-England Historic-Genealogical Society, in Boston, the President, Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, made an address, in the course of which he gave a list of the historical societies which have been organized in New-England. The Massachusetts Historical Society was the first organized in the country. It dates from January, 1791. The American Antiquarian Society, or Worcester, Mass., was established in November, 1812. This was the third organized in the country, the New-York Historical Society having been formed eight years previous. The remaining New-England Societies, Mr. Wilder named as follows:

Essex Historical Society, Salem, Mass., June, 1821. This is now the Essex Institute, which was formed in 1848, by the union of that society and the Essex Natural History Society.

Maine Historical Society, Portland, April, 1822.

Rhode Island Historical Society, Providence, July, 1822.

New-Hampshire Historical Society, Concord, May, 1823.

Connecticut Historical Society, Hartford, incorporated May, 1825.

Vermont Historical Society, Montpelier, incorporated November, 1838.

Dorchester Antiquarian and Historical Society, Dorchester, Mass., January, 1843.

Middlebury Historical Society, Middlebury, Vt., November, 1843.

New-England Historic-Genealogical Society, Boston, January, 1845.

Old Colony Historical Society, Taunton, 1854.

Prince Society, Boston, May, 1858.

New-Haven Historical Society, New-Haven, Conn., 1862.

The Old Residents' Historical Association of Lowell, 1868.

New-London County Historical Society, New-London, Conn., October, 1871.

Nashua Historical Society, Nashua, N. H.

THE MAINE ICE CROP.

Speaking of the value of the ice crop to the State of Maine, the Augusta *Journal* says: "It has become as well established among our resources as the products of fields or forests. The demand for ice is steady and growing. The harvest rarely fails in this climate, being more certain than a yield of corn, potatoes, or grass. For a couple of dollars or less per ton, clear, crystal ice, formed in pure, running water, may be taken from the Kennebec River and stored in houses upon its banks. It has been sold in the market for $15 or $20 per ton, though for a few years the price has not been very remunerative, and considerable quantities have been kept over, which will come forth this season and put fortunes into the pockets of the owners. The business of gathering and selling ice seems so simple that many venture into it, but there is a certain experience and skill needed in this, as in most other kinds of business, to get the greatest profit from it. Fortunes have been made by some in it—others have realized nothing. It has brought large sums of money into the State, it costs nothing but the labor of gathering and storing, and will be annually renewed while clouds float in the atmosphere and the frosts of Winter are not withheld. The mines in which the California pioneers gathered their fortunes were some time ago exhausted, but the ice placers of Maine are exhaustless. And while the supply is endless the market grows."

COLLISION OF SCHOONERS AT SEA.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 17.—The schooner J. Albert, Capt. Smith, at this port from Bowler's Rock, Va., with oysters, reports that on the 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., Cape May bearing west 100 miles, she came in collision with the schooner Isaac Rich, Capt. Freeman, of and from Salem, for Philadelphia, with a cargo of fish, striking her a glancing blow on the port bow, carrying away her own jib-boom, one davit, and breaking cutwater, &c. The Isaac Rich was cut down below her plankshear, had all her head gear carried away, anchor knocked off the bow, and stanchions carried away on the port side. The crew of the Isaac Rich jumped aboard the J. Albert, and were brought to this port. One man fell overboard, but swam to the bobstays and was hauled on board. The Isaac Rich was seen for an hour after the collision, but the gale was so heavy that she could not be boarded.

JAY COOKE & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 17.—Register Mason will not be able to submit the result of the election by Jay Cooke's creditors to the court until next week. Enough is known, however, to indicate that Mr. Edwin Lewis has been selected as Trustee by an overwhelming majority, and that the committee of creditors to co-operate with him will, in all likelihood, be the gentlemen nominated by Eli R. Price, viz.: John Clayton, Isaac Norris, Chas. P. Helfenstine, Joseph Brown, and R. S. Shoemaker.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Jan. 17.—Rev. William Sparrow, D. D., Dean of the Faculty of the Episcopal Seminary near this city for the past thirty-three years, died suddenly at the First National Bank of this city, this morning, in the seventy-third year of his age. He was one of the ablest divines of the Episcopal Church.

THE MEXICAN WAR VETERANS.

A CALL ON THE PRESIDENT—ADJOURNMENT OF THE CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The Mexican veterans, at their meeting this morning, agreed upon a memorial to Congress asking pensions for those who were engaged in that war, or their surviving widows and children. In accordance with previous arrangements, the convention, in a body, proceeded to the Executive Mansion and arranged themselves in line in the eastroom, when the President entered and was received by Ex-Gov. Herbert, of Louisiana, who, as Marshal of the convention, said the members of the convention were glad to recognize in him an old companion in arms in the glorious and victorious battles in Mexico. The President bowed his thanks in reply, and then, accompanied by Gen. Denver, the President of the Convention passed from one veteran to another shaking hands. Among the incidents were the following: Col. Ruddock, of Maryland, asked permission to pin on the President's coat the rosette badge of that State. Gen. Cadwallader, of Pennsylvania, presented to the President, in a few humorous remarks, an old colored man named Benjamin Johnson, who, during the Mexican war, served as Gen. Scott's cook. One of the veterans, who was President Grant's class-mate at West Point, made known the fact to him, and a brief but pleasant conversation followed. Among the spectators were Gen. Sherman, Senator Fenton, and a number of ladies. The President and the members of the convention seemed to be much gratified with the meeting. The convention then returned to their hall to resume business. President Grant was a Lieutenant and a Regimental Quartermaster of the Fourth United States Infantry during the Mexican war.

On the return of the veterans to their hall the President called their attention to a beautiful vase which had been placed on a centre-table on the front part of the platform, and which came from South Carolina. He asked the convention to receive it standing. He then called upon Judge Mackey, of South Carolina, to give its history. The vase stands upon a square base of about ten by twelve inches wide, and three inches in height, resting upon eagles' claws, all of solid silver and beautifully chased in frost-work, representing the charge and repulse at New-Orleans. This vase was purchased solely by the ladies of South Carolina, 2,000 subscribing for that purpose, and bore the following inscription on the front.

Presented by the Ladies of South Carolina to Major General Andrew Jackson, Jan. 8, 1815.

The inscriptions on the obverse are the coat of arms of South Carolina and the motto, on both sides, in full:

Presented by General Andrew Jackson to Capt. W. B. Stanley, in trust for the last survivors of the Palmetto Regiment.

Judge Mackey said: The vase was presented to Gen. Jackson by the ladies of the Thirty-ninth Congressional District of South Carolina at the close of the war of 1812. Gen. Jackson bequeathed it to the State, to be given to the man who in the next foreign war should be deemed entitled to it by acts of valor and gallantry. It was decided, after the last war, that no one man should be selected to hold it, and it was presented to Capt. W. B. Stanley, to hold in trust for the last survivors of the Palmetto Regiment.

A resolution was adopted asking Congress to remove the disabilities of those who took part in the Mexican war, but who were engaged in the late civil war from receiving pensions.

Judge Mackey reported a constitution and by-laws for the government of the permanent association, to be known as the National Association of Veterans of the Mexican War, and providing for its officers, mode of management, and for an annual meeting in Washington on the 22d day of February, that being one of the days upon which the battle of Buena Vista was fought, as well as being the birthday of Washington.

Dr. Todd, of Ohio, offered a resolution tendering the thanks of the convention to Dr. Tiffany and the authorities of the Metropolitan Church for the favor extended to them in the use of the church yesterday. Adopted.

Mr. J. W. Griffiths, of Iowa, offered a resolution, which was adopted, urging all the delegates to use their influence with the State Legislatures to pass joint resolutions calling upon members of Congress to pass acts carrying out the objects of the convention.

The convention elected the following officers of the permanent association: President, Gen. George Cadwallader; a Vice President and Counselor from each State and Territory; five Secretaries and a Treasurer. Those representing the District of Columbia are Gen. J. W. Denver, Vice President; Gen. Albert Pike, Counselor, and A. M. Kenaday, First Secretary.

The convention adjourned to-night *sine die*.

The proceedings throughout were harmonious, and the delegates rejoiced that old friendships had been renewed in their persons coming from all sections of the Union.

THE TEXAS TROUBLES.

ABSOLUTE REFUSAL OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO INTERFERE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Attorney General Williams this afternoon sent the following telegram to Gov. Davis, of Texas:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.
Gov. E. J. Davis, Austin, Texas:

Your telegram of yesterday stating that, according to the Constitution of Texas, you were Governor until the 28th of April next, and that Hon. Richard Coke has been inaugurated, and will attempt to seize the Governor's office and buildings, and calling upon the President for military assistance, has been referred by him to me, and I am instructed to say that, after considering the fourth section of Article 4 of the Constitution of Texas, providing that the Governor shall hold his office for the term of four years from the date of his installment, under which you claim, and section 3 of the election declaration attached to said Constitution, under which you were chosen, and which provides that the State and other officers elected thereunder shall hold their respective offices for the term of years prescribed by the Constitution, beginning from the day of their election, under which the Governor elect claims the office, and more than four years having expired since your election, he is of the opinion that your right to the office of Governor at this time is at least so doubtful that he does not feel warranted in furnishing United States troops to aid you in holding further possession of it, and he therefore declines to comply with your request.

(Signed,) GEORGE H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney General.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD TROUBLES.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 17.—Mr. Robert F. Stockton, Receiver for the New-Jersey Southern Railroad, stated in an interview to-day that he has not been to Manchester as yet. He is waiting for the action of the court, which will sit next Tuesday. The law does not allow him to run the road. He says that there was no trouble between himself and the men. He knew the men to be good men, and all they wanted was an assurance that the promise made to them in regard to pay would be carried out. After the sitting of the court he will go down to Manchester. He thinks the men ought to be paid, and firmly believes all will come out right. He further stated that he expected to have the road running the coming week.

THE COMMISSION OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 17.—In the Commission of Appeals to-day in the matter of the special calendar, it was ordered that the special calendar of causes pending before the commission, which have been prepared and brought into court pursuant to the order of the commission made Oct. 3, 1873, be called over on the first day of the May term of the commission, on the opening of the court, to be disposed of as therein provided. It is further ordered that the general calendar of the commission be not called until the second day of the said term. The commission to-day adjourned *sine die*. The next term will convene on the first Tuesday in May at the Capitol.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

ST. LOUIS, Mo. Jan. 17.—The leading Republican lawyers of this city have assured President Grant that the appointment of Judge Dillon as Chief Justice will be entirely satisfactory to the Bar of Missouri, both Republican and Democratic. The papers here speak of him as eminently qualified for this position.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

LAST NIGHT'S PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

Last night's Philharmonic concert was brief but interesting. It included the performances of a pianist of unquestionable talent, and if the symphony—Schumann's first, in B flat—had been the single orchestral selection for the entertainment, the programme would have been sufficiently good to give general satisfaction. Mendelssohn's overture, "Zum Märchen von der Schönen Melusine," one of those agreeable pieces of writing, combining melodious themes with substantial instrumentation, and wholly unpretentious and unlabored, was done at the outset of the evening. Then Mr. S. B. Mills, the soloist of the concert, interpreted Henselt's concerto for piano and orchestra, numbered as Opus 16, but known, the world over, as "the" Henselt concerto. In setting out upon the recital of this work, Mr. Mills undertook a *tour de force*, during the accomplishment of which, by a less practiced and steady executant, a large part of the audience would have been very ill at ease. Henselt's Opus 16 is a tremendously difficult composition—so difficult, indeed, that it is rarely rendered nowadays. Last night it was heard, we are told, for the third time only in this City, Gottschalk and Mr. J. N. Pattison having been its earlier interpreters. Mr. Mills' playing afforded the most critical listener a delightful sense of security, and the final movement of the concerto—the most trying, be it said, but the one of which the tunefulness and graceful ornateness were most readily appreciated—took on a special charm from a particularly free and expressive delivery. Mr. Mills was recalled at the close of the piece. Mr. Bergmann's men afterward rendered Schubert's F minor fantasia, as arranged for orchestra by E. Rudorff, and rendered it exceedingly well, though the effect produced was that of a pretty picture in a too massive frame. Mr. Mills reappeared subsequently, and recited an *étude* and a *tarentelle*, by Chopin, the two selections receiving full justice from a touch of exceptional elegance falling on a Steinway of much sweetness and brilliancy. The second part of the concert was occupied by Schumann's symphony, of which, so familiar is the subject to nine out of every ten readers interested in music, we need but mention that in point of ideas, and richness and power of scoring, it dwarfed, last evening, the remaining selections. Mr. Bergmann's forces, whose performance of what we might call lace-work in music, is by no means equal to that of Mr. Thomas' band, can always be depended upon for spirit and vigor, and, in these respects, their recital yesterday left nothing to be desired. M. Henri Wieniawski, we are glad to see, is to be the soloist of the fourth concert of the series.

THE ENGLISH OPERA.

A brief season of English opera will be commenced at the Academy of Music on Wednesday evening. The company then to appear includes Miss Kellogg, Mme. Van Zandt, Mrs. Zelda Seguin, Mr. Joseph Maas, Mr. Theodore Habelmann, Mr. Wilford Morgan, Mr. Wm. Carleton, and several other artists, and its performances throughout the West have given so much pleasure that, although we may not share the ecstacy of the Western journalist who recently remarked that it was fortunate that these performers had taken to English opera, as Italian opera "was going to the dogs," we have no doubt that their representations will supply frequent motives for praise. The répertoire of the company is quite extensive, and while we shall have to content ourselves, on the opening night, with "Lucia," we are led to expect an English version of "Faust" and another of "Mignon," with Miss Kellogg as the heroines. The sale of seats is now in progress.

WIENIAWSKI-MAUREL-THOMAS CONCERTS.

Three concerts of exceptional interest will occur respectively on the evening of Saturday next and on the evenings of to-morrow and Tuesday week at Steinway Hall. On Saturday next Mr. Theodore Thomas will give his monthly symphony concert, with the co-operation of M. Victor Maurel. And on the following Monday and Tuesday MM. Wieniawski and Maurel give concerts with the co-operation of Mr. Thomas. Thus three entertainments of no common kind are to be looked forward to. MM. Wieniawski and Maurel were last week in Boston and thereabout, winning of course fresh laurels at every step.

A SCOTCH CONCERT.

A selection of "Auld Scotch Songs" is to be sung at Trenor's Lyric Hall on Wednesday evening next. This will be the first Scotch concert which has been given in this City for nearly two years, Mr. George Simpson, Mr. J. Linklater, and Mrs. Jennie J. Young are among the artists. We find the well-known name of Herr Fr. Bergner, violoncellist, also on the programme.

DRAMATIC.

"MONEY" AT WALLACK'S.

The comedy of Lord Lytton entitled "Money" was presented last night at Wallack's Theatre, Mr. John Brougham appearing in the character of *Benjamin Stout, M. P.*, and Lester Wallack in the rôle of *Alfred Evelyn*. To criticise the construction of the plot and the nature of the characters is unnecessary, since the play has kept the stage for so many years, and has received the universal approbation of the general public. Last night it was strongly cast, Harry Beckett having the humorous character of *Henry Graves*, Mr. Floyd that of the dandy *Sir Frederick Blount*, Mr. Polk that of *Capt. Dudley Smooth*, and Mr. Carroll that of *Sir John Vesey*. Among the ladies the three rôles were thus distributed: Mme. Ponisi as *Lady Franklin*, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis as *Clara Douglas*, and Miss Goldthwaite as *Georgina Vesey*. The *mise en scène* was unquestionably very fine, especially in the third scene of the third act. This represents the gambling in the club, and was most elaborately rendered. Mr. Wallack's appearance was welcomed with much applause, and his acting deserved the favor with which he is specially regarded in this piece. Mr. Brougham's reappearance in the rôle of *Benjamin Stout, M. P.*, was the signal for a perfect ovation. The cheering lasted for more than five minutes, and the actor applauded was kept painfully waving his broad hat and endeavoring to go on with his rôle in alternate efforts. His make-up for the part was what we have been accustomed to associate with *Toodles*, and was somewhat more farcical than justly belonged to an English legislator, but it heartily tickled the audience, and that was well. That Mme. Ponisi should have perfectly rendered the rôle of *Lady Franklin* was beforehand a certainty, but the public was probably very much disappointed with the acting of Miss Jeffreys-Lewis, who, though not devoid of force, has a certain strained intensity and a mobility of eyebrow which are not pleasing. The piece is to be presented until further orders.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

"La Femme de Feu" is to be done at Booth's throughout this week. Its merits have awakened a great deal of discussion, and, as usual, some injustice has been done the theatre by representing the piece as exceedingly immoral. "La Femme de Feu" is, to our thinking, much less amenable to the charge than most of the pieces acted here, and written of without hostile comment, for some years past. We have no intention of reprinting an opinion expressed on Tuesday last in relation to the first performance of the play, but may mention that, in our judgment, "La Femme de Feu" is in spirit and form quite undeserving of attacks prompted rather by a perusal of the French novel than by a recital of the English play.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

"Led Astray," at the Union Square Theatre, is even more than ever a source of attraction and an unfailing topic of conversation. The presentation is acknowledged by every one to be worthy of the admirable company....At the Grand Opera-house there are to be certain and somewhat important changes next week. Young Ravel will be the harlequin, in place of Herr Lind, and the Jackley Troupe will be replaced by the Wilson gymnasts. The Martens remain, and are as popular as ever. Various new ballets will be introduced and some new tricks....The Olympic Theatre, on Monday, presents a vaudeville company, which contains many most talented members, including Delebanty and Hengler; J. W. McAndrews, the peerless Ethiopian; Martha Wren, the character vocalist; Geo. H. Adams and Antonio, the gymnasts, and many others. The last hour of the performance will be occupied by Ned Buntline, his Indians, and his play...."The Pilgrim" is still traveling at Bain Hall....At the Colosseum the great Cycloramas of London and Paris are daily visited by delighted crowds....At Niblo's Garden the "Belles of the Kitchen" were visible for the last time on Saturday night. On Monday evening the delightful extravaganza of "Fun in a Fog" will be presented....Oliver Doud Byron is still the bright particular star at Wood's Museum, and will travel "Across the Continent" to the great delight of his admirers throughout the week....At the Theatre Comique, there is a tremendous bill for the ensuing week. There are the Snow Brothers with their trained dogs; the Mulligan Guards; Mlle. Zoe, in the "French Spy;" Miss Clara Belmont, the pleasing vocalist. On Monday, the 26th, Miss Nelly Pieris the famous singer will make her appearance.... "Man and Wife" will be played at the Fifth Avenue Theatre on Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday evenings, "Saratoga" on Tuesday and Friday. The new piece will not appear until the middle of next week....Dan Bryant's burlesque of "Cinderella" is delighting all those who love laughter. As a broad farce it is inimitable.

HOME GOSSIP.

The Strakosch Italian opera season at McVicker's, in Chicago, was commenced on Monday....Mr. J. R. Thomas has returned from a very successful concert tour with Mme. Urso, and has resumed his duties in this City.... Mr. T. C. King was last week at De Bar's, in St. Louis....The Stoddart Troupe was at Wood's Theatre, in Cincinnati....The Salvini Troupe appear this week at Pike's Opera-house, in Cincinnati....Signor Operti is giving concerts in Boston....Mr. Owens was at the Indianopolis Academy....Miss Clara Morris was at the Pittsburg Opera-house....Mr. Edwin Adams was at Rochester....Mr. W. J. Florence was in Albany last week....The Lingard Company performed in Albany Friday and yesterday.... Miss Katharine Rogers and Mr. Boucicault are in San Francisco....Miss Lotta was at the Memphis Opera-house....Mr. Dominick Murray was at Columbus....Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau was at the Providence Opera-house....Miss Cushman read in Boston yesterday, and reads there twice this week....Miss Maggie Mitchell acted last week in Cleveland...Miss Lizzie Price, formerly a member of the Arch Street Theatre company, of Philadelphia, and now one of the principal ladies of Mr. Charles Fechter's company, has commenced proceedings in libel against John H. Taggart & Sons, publishers of the *Sunday Times*, of Philadelphia. The ground of the libel is the publication of an article in said paper, in which it was insinuated that Mr. Fechter had sent Mr. William Wintle, the husband of Lizzie Price, to Europe, that he himself might take advantage of her husband's absence...."How the Thomas orchestra went to Waterbury," on Thursday week is thus narrated by a Hartford journal: "The well-known Thomas orchestra was engaged to give a concert in Waterbury Thursday evening, and left New-York Thursday forenoon for the former place. Reaching Bridgeport, they took the cars on the Naugatuck road for Waterbury, but went only as far as Derby, where the condition of the track and bridges, in consequence of the freshet, barred further progress. Determined to reach their destination if possible, they transferred themselves to a train on the Derby Road and went to New-Haven, where they took the afternoon accommodation train up, on the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Road. On arriving at Berlin Junction, the musicians took the branch road to New-Britain, and there took the regular evening train on the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Road to Bristol, arranging with Superintendent McManus for a locomotive to come over from Waterbury to Bristol and take them over in an extra car. The locomotive started from Waterbury, as per order, but didn't get within a mile or two of Bristol, the smash-up of the freight train, having torn up the track so as to prevent passage. The engineer of the locomotive, expecting to get a car at Bristol, brought none from Waterbury, and so had to run back for one. Meanwhile the members of the orchestra took teams at Bristol, and drove around to the other side of the break, and there, on the return of the engine with car attached, again took passage from Waterbury, which place they finally reached about 10 o'clock. The people assembled in the hall had been notified by telegraph of the progress of the orchestra, and had voted to wait it out, and consequently the musicians, after a hurried supper and 'fixing up,' entered the hall and took their places on the stage, amid the enthusiastic applause of the audience. The concert commenced about 11 P. M., and continued until nearly 1 o'clock Friday morning."

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—1 A. M.—The temperature has risen in the Gulf States and thence northward to the lake region, and it is above freezing at all stations except those in New-England, the Middle States, and the lower lake region. The barometer continues high on the Atlantic coast, and it has risen slightly in the Mississippi Valley. Clear weather prevails, with westerly to southerly winds in New-England, the Middle States, the lake region, the Ohio Valley, and Tennessee. Cloudy weather and northerly to easterly winds are reported from the South Atlantic and Gulf States. Southerly winds and cloudy weather prevail in the North-west.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, the Middle States, and the lower lake region, generally clear weather and rising temperature will prevail during the day, with south-westerly winds.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, cloudy weather and rising temperature, with north-easterly to southerly winds and rain near the coast.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, clear or partly cloudy weather and southerly winds, with but slight changes of temperature.

For the upper lake region and thence south-westward to the lower Missouri Valley, generally cloudy weather and light rain, the temperature remaining above freezing, with southerly winds veering to westerly.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store, No. 218 Broadway: 3 A. M., 14°; 6 A. M., 15°; 9 A. M., 18°; 12 M., 21°; 3 P. M., 25°; 6 P. M., 25°; 9 P. M., 24; 12 P. M., 21°; average, 20⅜°; weekly average, 27 2-7°.

THE TAMMANY PRIMARIES.

The temporary Committee on Organization of the new Tammany General Committee concluded its labors yesterday by deciding on a report to be made for the action of the General Committee next week. It was arranged that the primary election contest in the Sixth Assembly District should be disposed of by the admission of the delegation headed by Ex-Senator Campbell. The contest in the Twelfth District was decided in favor of the Weltman delegation, and it was resolved that the twenty delegates who have been elected by the followers of both Peter Woods and Maurice J. Power in the Sixteenth District should be admitted, and that six more delegates to which the district is entitled shall be selected by the twenty delegates referred to, after a conference with Mr. Kelly, the Chairman of the Committee on Organization. It was further resolved that a new primary election shall be held in the Nineteenth Assembly District on the 31st inst., and that the delegates from the new Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, whose election was certified to as correct by Messrs. Burns and Lysaght, the Inspectors of the election, be admitted. As has been stated in THE TIMES the committee resolved some time ago to admit the delegates from the Fifth District supported by Henry Hughes, and those from the Tenth headed by Anthony Eickhoff. The troublesome questions which have agitated the committee for so long are thus finally settled, if not to the satisfaction of the contestants, at least to that of Messrs. Morrissey and Kelly.

FOREIGN MAILS.

The Republic, of the White Star Line, which left this port yesterday, carried 29,600 letters, in 24 bags, and had 64 packages of miscellaneous mail matter. The New-York, of the Bremen Line, with the German and other mails, took 29,250 letters, and 29 bags of papers. The Cuba had a very small quantity of postal matter—1,918 letters and one bag of newspapers and periodicals.

CINCINNATI POLICE SUPERINTENDENCY.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 17.—The Police Commissioners to-day removed Col. Kiersted from the position of Superintendent of Police and appointed Capt. Eugene Daylor to that position. The Commissioners did this in secret session, but it is known that the charges and a formal trial were dispensed with. Their action was based partly on charges that Col. Kiersted had subleased to gamblers a house leased by him. When Col. Kiersted came from the room of the Commissioners, after their action, he met Mr. George Baker, a reporter of the *Enquirer* newspaper, in which the charges against him had been published, and assaulted him, but other parties interferred promptly. Col. Kiersted was immediately brought before a Magistrate and fined.

TEXAS.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

GALVESTON, Texas, Jan. 17.—A *News* special from Austin, dated to-day, says Gov. Davis still holds out, and no transfers of either State offices have been made. His friends say he will await the result of the Cabinet meeting at Washington to-day. This evening seven of the ringleaders of the mob who arrested the Mayor yesterday, were arrested on a civil process. They were four negroes and three whites. This caused quite a sensation in the basement of the Capitol, but no demonstrations were made, and everything is otherwise quiet. The following correspondence has taken place from the State Capitol on Jan. 16:

To Hon. Edmund J. Davies:

SIR: I have been on yesterday, the 15th day of January, duly and constitutionally declared elected Governor of the State of Texas, and having fully qualified as such, I have to ask of you, respectfully, the delivery into my possession of the Executive office of the State, with the papers, archives, and all property pertaining thereto, as well as the office of the Secretary of State, and its archives, papers, and property.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
RICHARD COKE.

To the above letter the following response was made:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
STATE OF TEXAS, Jan. 17.

SIR: Acknowledging receipt of your communication of yesterday, I have to say, in reply, that I do not, as you know, regard you as the Executive Officer of this State, or entitled to the possession of the Governor's office or any official records. I am myself the Governor of the State until the 28th of April next. So much on this point. I will add, Sir, to my view, and I hope, also, to yours, that it becomes us, as citizens desirous of the peace of our State, that we should without delay concur in some plan for settling the question as to which is the legitimate State Government, and of putting an end to the disturbed condition of the State. As matters now stand, every day adds greatly to the injurious complication of our affairs. I, therefore, now propose to you to submit the question of recognition of the legitimate State Government to the Executive or Congress of the United States, or to both. As the Executive of the United States is bound under the Constitution to protect the legitimate Government against domestic violence, this question is a proper one for him to decide. I pledge myself to abide the decision to be thus made, and will advise all good citizens to do the same. I also propose to join with you in adopting the means best calculated to secure a prompt decision of this question. Greatly desiring an early settlement of these troubles, and trusting that you will meet this offer with a similar spirit, I remain,

Respectfully, EDMUND J. DAVIS.

To Hon. RICHARD COKE.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 17.

To Hon. E. J. Davis:

SIR: Yours of this inst., in reply to mine of yesterday, is to hand. By the will of the people of Texas, fairly and legally expressed at the polls, and the recognition of their representatives, the Fourteenth Legislature, now in session, it has been decided that I am the constitutional Governor of Texas, and as such I have been duly installed, and holding this decision absolute, and declining under any circumstances to consider your proposition to refer the matter to other authority I respectfully renew the request made in my note of yesterday.

Very respectfully, RICHARD COKE.

Following these, Capt. George Clarke made a demand on J. P. Newcomb for the State department, etc., and was answered that Mr. Newcomb would comply with whatever Mr. Davis ordered; that he held by this order, and, till Mr. Davis surrendered the Executive office, he would remain.

HEAVY ROBBERY OF UNITED STATES TREASURY WARRANTS.

TWO YOUNG MEN CAPTURED—$10,000 OF THE STOLEN WARRANTS FOUND IN THEIR POSSESSION.

Two fashionably-attired young men, who gave their names as H. L. Mason and Edward Edmunds, were arrested, last evening, by Special Officer Corcoran, stationed at the Hoffman House, and Detective Golden, of the Central Office, and are now locked up at Police Head-quarters, charged with having in their possession, and attempting to negotiate, a large number of United States Treasury warrants, which had been stolen from the Internal Revenue Department in Washington. It appears that about two weeks ago the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in Washington, was entered by some unknown persons who crawled through the transom window over the door of the Commissoner's office, and carried off a large number of United States Treasury warrants for various sums, amounting in the aggregate to between $75,000 and $80,000. These warrants, which were all filled out to the order of a number of firms and individuals, and were ready to be issued to the parties in whose names they were made out, were intended for the purpose of refunding taxes which had been improperly paid to the Collectors of Internal Revenue in various parts of the United States, and when properly indorsed are payable by any Sub-Treasurer of the United States, or at any of its desigdated depositaries. The robbery was not discovered until the day after it was committed, and since its discovery Col. Whitely, Chief of the United States Secret Service Corps, has been busily employed in endeavoring to trace the missing warrants, and discover the perpetrators of the robbery, but without success. Special Agent Chapman, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, in his search for the stolen warrants, came to this City, and while here met a gentleman with whom he was acquainted, and to whom he related the circumstances of the robbery. This gentleman, whose name is withheld by the Police for the present, yesterday met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the prisoner Edmunds, whose acquaintance he had previously made in Washington, and they dined together. After dinner they indulged in a sleigh-ride, and in the evening brought up at the Hoffman House, Edmunds being short of cash asked Mr. Tracey to cash a Treasury warrant for him, which he did, and handed the money to Edmunds who soon after left the hotel. After his departure the gentleman who had been in the company of Edmunds met Mr. Chapman, and informed him of what had transpired. On examining the warrant Mr. Chapman identified it as one of those which had been stolen from the Internal Revenue Department, Special Officer Corcoran was informed of the matter, and procuring the assistance of Detective Golden, started out in pursuit of Edmunds. At the Gilsey House they found his name registered in company with one H. L. Mason, and both had registered themselves as hailing from San Francisco. Mason was found lying intoxicated in a room at the hotel, and was arrested. In the room was found a new black leather satchel, which, together with the prisoner, was taken to Police Head-quarters. On being cut open by Inspector McDermott, the satchel was found to contain 191 of the stolen Treasury warrants, ranging from $5 to $700 each, and representing in the aggregate over $10,000. Search was then made for Edmunds, and he was found in a house of ill-fame on West Thirty-first street. He was also taken to Police Head-quarters, and both the young men were locked up. Inspector McDermott immediately telegraphed information of the arrests to Washington, but up to 2 o'clock this morning no reply had been received. There is no doubt that the names given by the prisoners, and under which they were registered at the Gilsey House, are fictitious. Edmund's true name is said to be Moore, and it is stated that he was formerly employed as a clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington. Mason claims to be connected with the family of a prominent official in Washington, and pretends to know nothing about the contents of the satchel found in the room occupied by him. Both the prisoners indicate by their appearance that they have been indulging in a protracted "spree," doubtless with the proceeds of some of the stolen warrants. In Edmund's pocket book were found several pawn-tickets, showing that on Dec. 13 he was compelled to pawn some of his jewelry at a pawn-shop in Washington, and in a Russia-leather wallet were found Treasury warrants amounting to between $3,000 and $4,000. When questioned, he stated to Inspector McDermott that the warrants in this wallet were all he had in his possession, and was considerably astonished when the Inspector informed him that he had already examined the satchel and found nearly $10,000 in it. The prisoners will be detained at Police Head-quarters until the authorities at Washington are heard from. Further developments in this peculiar case are expected to-day.

INDIANS DYING OF STARVATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 17.—The Indians at Vermillion Lake are dying of starvation. They have eaten two children and one man. Scarcity of game and failure of wild rice crops are the cause. They claim that the Government failed to send the usual supply of provisions. Eighty of the Indians are coming into settlement for relief.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION YESTERDAY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—In the Cheap Transportation Convention this morning the majority report of the Committee on Railroads was adopted. It first states the following abuses:

First, the present method of undertaking the construction of railways without a paid-up capital. Second, the inflation commonly known as the watering of stock, by which its nominal value is largely increased, thereby making it necessary to unduly tax trade and commerce to secure it a value. Third, the but partial representation of the stockholders in the boards of direction. Fourth, by "rings," in their management, through which the public and the non-managing stockholders are fleeced to enrich a few prominent officials and managing stockholders. Fifth, the present system, which necessitates the operation of passenger and freight traffic over the same road-bed in which the passenger traffic has the right of way, thus making it necessary for freight trains to lay up two-thirds of the time when they should be rolling on to their destination. Relief must come from, first, legislation, by which our present system of railways can be regulated; and second, competition, which will complete and carry out the reform which legislation must inaugurate. Under the head of legislation we should have the following laws: First, a national law, providing a bureau of commerce and transportation which shall have power to prescribe a uniform system for keeping railway accounts, and such other powers of supervision and regulation as may be constitutional, and whose duty it shall be to make an annual report to Congress, and suggest legislation tending to improve our present system of transportation; second, a law making it a penal offense of any public officer to accept or use the free pass of any railway company and prohibiting railway companies from granting such passes to any but regular employes of each railway. In view of the experience of the United States in affording aid to corporations as shown in the building of the Pacific Railroads, we cannot indorse the granting of land or subsidies in any form to any corporation or association of individuals for the purpose of building any railway or canal; but we recommend that such internal improvements be constructed by the National Government, the manner of constructing railways to be by contract to the lowest bidder; that when constructed they should be used for the transportation of Government property, and when not required for Government use all citizens to have the right to place cars and locomotives thereon and to operate the same subject to regulations to be provided by the Government, they paying toll therefor sufficient to maintain the roadway. In constructing such a road the committee believes that very careful consideration should be given to the question of gauge, inasmuch as recent experience has shown that the cost of constructing a three-feet gauge is but about half that of the four feet eight and one-half inches gauge; while the carrying capacity is about eight-tenths of that of the broader gauge. The committee also recommend that the members of the American Cheap Transportation Association should, in their several States, endeavor to obtain the following laws from their State Legislatures:

First—A law creating a board of railway Commissioners, who shall be clothed with power to establish and regulate rates for transporting freight and cars over all railroads doing business in the State, and to prescribe a uniform system of keeping railway accounts.

Second—A law prescribing an equitable system of proportional or minority representation of the stockholders in the boards of direction.

Third—A law restraining railroad companies from paying interest or dividends beyond a fair and just return on the actual cost of their property to their stock and bond-holders, and compelling them to expend all sums in excess of such amount and what it requires to keep their roads in proper repair, and pay their necessary operating expenses, on their moving, handling, and terminal facilities for public security and convenience, and to reduce their transportation charges when such facilities are in a perfect and completed condition.

Fourth—A law prohibiting all railroad companies from making unjust and excessive discriminations against places which are not competing points.

Fifth—A law obliging all railway companies to transport the cars of other companies or of individuals for a just and impartial compensation, and with the same dispatch as the cars belonging exclusively to the said roads.

Sixth—A law preventing the leasing, consolidation, or combination of parallel lines of roads by which competition is destroyed and the people's highways converted into monopolies.

Seventh—A law prohibiting railway companies from acquiring or holding more real estate than is necessary for the operation of their roads, and prohibiting railway companies or officers of companies from engaging in mining or any business other than that of transportation.

Eighth—A law making it a penal offense for any public official to accept or use the free pass of any railway company, and prohibiting railway companies from granting such passes to any but regular employes of such railways. The committee further recommended that, in charters hereafter granted, the State reserve the right to regulate charges, and that no work shall be contracted for until sufficient money is in the treasury to pay for it; that the dividend shall not exceed ten per cent. upon the actual cost, and that the capital stock shall not be increased without authorization from the Legislature, and when such increase is made that said stock shall be disposed of at auction to the highest bidder.

Judge Lochrane, of Georgia, opened discussion on the report of the Railroad Committee. He maintained that Congress has no right to attempt the regulation of railway business, basing his argument upon the Constitution of the United States. He contended that competition through the natural water-ways of the country must be the reliance of the people for cheap transportation.

Mr. Gilbert, of Chicago, followed, urging that Congress has the right to regulate commerce by rail between States, and the several State Legislatures the same right in strictly State commerce. He argued that, if legislation were enacted providing adequate penalties for the violation of common carriers' obligations, competing transportation companies would inevitably bring competition in freights to every railroad station in the country.

The report of the Committee on Permanent Officers was adopted. The following is the full list of the officers of the convention: President—Hon. Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts. Vice Presidents—Alabama, Hon. Chas. Pelham; Arkansas, Hon. Jno. T. Jones; California, Gov. Booth; Colorado, Col. W. H. Greenwood; District of Columbia, Col. J. G. Bennett; Florida, S. L. Niblack; Georgia, Gen. J. M. Smith; Indiana, F. C. Johnson; Illinois, A. Whittemore; Iowa, Col. A. B. Smedley; Kentucky, Dr. G. S. Mills; Louisiana, W. D. Burnell; Maryland, S. Archer; Massachusetts, Hon. Chas. Francis Adams, Jr.; Michigan, M. D. Miller; Minnesota, Senator Windom; Mississippi, Gen. A. J. Vaughan; Missouri, Hon. Erastus Wells; New-Hampshire, Dudley T. Chase; New-Jersey, John Jameson; New-York, John T. Henry; Nebraska, Geo. B. Porter; North-Carolina, Gen. Z. B. Vance; South Carolina, M. Lawton; Tennessee, Wm. Maxwell; Vermont, Hon. L. P. Poland; Virginia, Gen. C. Carrington; West Virginia, B. M. Kitchen; Wisconsin, Hon. Matt. Carpenter; Oregon, Daniel Clark; Pennsylvania, Hon. Jas. Bailey; Kansas, John Davis; Ohio, Ex-Gov. Noyes; Washington Territory, Gen. R. H. Milroy; Texas, J. B. Johnson; Dakota, Hon. E. B. Crews; Canada, Hon. F. C. Capreal, Hon. John Ross, and Hon. Walker Shandley; Secretary, R. H. Ferguson; Treasurer, F. B. Thurber.

It was resolved that the next session be held in Richmond, Va., the time of meeting to be fixed by the Executive Committee. James Baker and B. R. Boyner were admitted as delegates from St. Louis, and F. C. Capreal and M. Kersterman from Canada.

Senator Windom, of Minnesota, being called upon, addressed the convention, and said the Committee of the Senate, of which he is Chairman, had been employed in gathering much information. He could not now speak as to what the report would be, but had no doubt it would be satisfactory, and expressed the opinion that it would be ready to present to the Senate about Feb. 1.

Col. Peyton, of Virginia, was next introduced, and spoke of the pleasure it would afford the people of Virginia to welcome the convention there next year.

Mr. Capreal, of Canada, spoke of being instrumental in constructing the first railroad in Canada. He favored the opening of the Georgian Canal from Lake Ontario to Lake Huron, a distance of only sixty-five miles, which would give vast facilities to the great North-west.

Mr. Thurber, of New York, presented a scheme for the construction of a railroad from the East to the West. In case of constitutional objections to the Government building such a road, he proposed the consolidation of the three charters already obtained from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, and that an inter-state corporation be formed, asking no aid from the General Government, except to receive money which may be subscribed for the construction of the road and the payment of five per cent. interest upon it until enough be subscribed to construct the first section. The scheme further provides for the holding in trust of fifty-one per cent. of the stock, so that it can only be voted in the interest of cheap transportation. It names as Trustees the President of the United States, the Presidents of the New-York, Chicago, and St. Louis Boards of Trade, the Master of the National Grange, and the President of the Cheap Transportation Convention. It was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Thomas, of Iowa, presented the report of the Committee on Water Routes, as follows:

Resolved, That some system of inland transportation, cheaper than that which we now possess, is the great need of the country.

Resolved, That water is one of the best and cheapest means for moving the heavy produces of the field, forest, and mine, and that some system of internal transportation, which shall bring into freer intercourse the different sections of the country, is imperatively demanded if we would revive our foreign commerce and develop our domestic trade.

Resolved, That this convention ask of Congress, as a means of affording relief to the country, the enlargement of the Erie Canal and lake route, the enlargement and extension of the Illinois and Michigan Canal to the Mississippi River at Rock Island, together with the completion of the work on the Illinois River; the improvement of the Mississippi River, the Tennessee River route, known as the Atlantic and Great Western Canal, and the control of the water line through Virginia.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to present these resolutions to the Congress of the United States, and ask its favorable consideration.

Col. J. G. Berrett moved an amendment to provide for the extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal from Cumberland, Md., to some point on the Ohio River. In advocating the adoption of this amendment he spoke of the importance of completing this route, surveys for which, west of Cumberland, were now being made by the Government. The completion of the route would improve the capital of the nation, in which all are interested, and develop the vast coal-fields of the section through which the route passes.

The amendment was adopted, and the report of the committee, as amended, was agreed to.

Mr. Thomas offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary to forward to the Governors of the several States, and the Dominion, a report of the proceedings of the convention, with a request that they lay the same before the Legislatures and ask favorable action to aid in its purposes.

Mr. Abeil, President of the Buffalo Board of Trade, said he would prefer that any national aid be extended to the Southern canals. The Erie Canal, in which he was interested, was not so much in want of aid as some canals in the Southern States.

The following standing committees were appointed:

On Railroads—F. B. Thurber of New-York, Chairman; Col. Smedly of Iowa, S. R. Moore of Illinois, O. M. Dorman of Virginia, and Judge White of Alabama.

On Terminal Facilities—B. P. Baker of New-York, S. M. Flagg of Illinois, Col. Peyton of Virginia, Joseph Quincy of Massachusetts, and Winborn Lawton of South Carolina.

On Artificial Water-courses—B. W. Frabel of Georgia, C. S. Carrington of Virginia, Wm. H. Abell of New-York, James G. Barrett, District of Columbia, F. C. Capreol of Canada.

On Natural Water Routes—Barton Able of Missouri, Gen. Rosser of Minnesota, W. S. Fairfield of New-York, Wm. M. Burwell of New-Orleans, Col. Walter H. Weems of Atlanta.

The President, before adjourning the convention, spoke of the entire unanimity existing, showing that the interests of all parts of the country, South as well as North, were at heart. He hoped the delegates would carry these feelings to their homes, and thus do much to promote that feeling of brotherly love, and increase the interest of all sections in the glory of our common country.

Mr. Capreol, of Canada, submitted plans for the Huron and Ontario Canal, and they were referred to the Committee on Water Routes.

The committees of the convention were authorized to present the reports adopted to Senator Windom's Transportation Committee.

The convention then, after a vote of thanks to its officers, adjourned *sine die*.

The Committee on Railways and Water Ways met the Senate Committee on Transportation and the House Committee on Roads and Canals this evening, and communicated the action of the association through their Chairmen, Mr. Thurber, of New-York, and Mr. Thomas, of Iowa. Several other gentlemen present also addressed the Senate and House committees, among whom were Mr. Caprea, of Canada; Mr. Allen, of Illinois; Mr. Frobel, of Georgia; and Mr. Flagg, of Illinois—all urging the necessity of cheaper modes of transportation for all sections of the country.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

THE ELECTION ON TUESDAY—THE CANDIDATES—HON. HORATIO P. ALLEN UNIVERSALLY INDORSED.

The contest for the election of a representative in the Legislature from the Twenty-first Assembly District, in place of the fugitive Genet, grows very interesting as the decisive day draws near. Last night, wagons converted into huge transparencies bearing the names of various candidates were driven through the streets and avenues of Harlem and Yorkville, and the all-important subject was discussed everywhere. A largely-attended meeting of the Executive Committee of the Twenty-first Assembly District Republican Association was held in One Hundred and Twentieth street, near Third avenue, to perfect the necessary arrangements for the election on Tuesday next. Mr. Horatio P. Allen, the Republican candidate, visited the meeting, and his entrance into the room was greeted with loud and prolonged cheering. After the adjournment of the meeting he was surrounded by friends who assured him that they would do everything in their power to insure his election, believing him to be in every way worthy of the support of the good citizens of the district. Mr. Allen thanked his friends severally, and expressed himself as very hopeful of success. The Tammany supporters of Charles Crary held meetings in both Harlem and Yorkville, and in the latter place a number of small boys were specially employed to get up a bon-fire, which the boys did, ostensibly for the glorification of the Tammanyites, but in reality for their own amusement.

A TIMES reporter conversed with many of the voters of the district, and heard the relative merits of the various candidates discussed. After hearing what was said on all sides it seemed that there could be but little difficulty in arriving at a conclusion as to who was the candidate most worthy of the suffrages of the people of the district. Republican voters, and many Democrats, appear to have but one choice among the men in the field, and that is "Horatio P. Allen." No one can honestly say that his character is not pre-eminently good, and that he is not in every way fit for the office for which he is nominated. Mr. Allen is a native of this State, and has been for many years a resident of the upper part of the City. He has never voted a Democratic ticket in his life. He was a Whig until the Republican Party was organized, when he espoused the latter, and has ever since been active in the propagation of its principles. About thirty years ago, just after the first organization of the Board of Education, he was made a School Commissioner from the Seventeenth Ward, and was again elected to the same position in 1865, from the Twelfth Ward. When elected in 1865 he was "counted out" by the Tammany party, but, proving incontestably to the Board of Education that he had been fairly elected by 150 majority, he was allowed to take his place in the board, and filled it to his own credit and the satisfaction of everybody. The office of School Commissioner is the only office which Mr. Allen has ever occupied under the State or City. He has, however, frequently been elected to the Presidency of his district Republican association, and has also served as a member of the Republican Central Committee of the County. As President of the Lincoln and Grant Clubs of Yorkville he became deservedly popular among the Republicans of the district because of his energy in behalf of the interests of the party, and his unselfishness and uniform fairness on the many occasions where that quality was a prime requisite to the harmony and welfare of the organizations over which he presided. In private life Mr. Allen is universally esteemed and respected. He is a member of the Dutch Reformed Church in Harlem, and is the Superintendent of the Sunday-school of that church. He has been identified with Sunday-schools in the City for about thirty years, acting the greater part of that period as Superintendent. He is a man of independent means, and is a lawyer by profession, and not an engineer, as has been represented by some. While the Republicans have a candidate with whom they are in every way pleased, and who is in every way deserving of general support, the Democrats have four aspirants to the position. The Tammany nominee is Charles Crary, who represented the district in Albany last year, and who, in a contest for re-election was defeated by Genet last Fall. Mr. Crary is a lawyer and has some wealth. He is an old resident of the City. His term of office at Albany was in no way creditable to him, and his friends were much disappointed. He was noted there as being weak and vacillating, and appeared to be easily led by others. He rendered himself especially obnoxious to the up-town residents by voting in favor of the "Local Improvements bill," (the Vanderbilt Fourth Avenue Railroad bill,) and it was charged against him by some that he had been influenced by Vanderbilt. He also voted in favor of the Newspaper Claim bill, which THE TIMES has repeatedly condemned. Mr. Crary, for these and several other reasons, has rendered himself unpopular with the majority of the respectable people of the district, besides a large part of the Tammany voters. It is reported that thirteen members of the Tammany District Committee have resolved to use their influence to elect James H. Sullivan, his Democratic opponent.

James H. Sullivan, the opposition candidate just mentioned, is a man about forty-five years of age, and is denominated by the old residents of the district as a "carpet-bagger." He came to reside in the district about three or four years ago, removing there from Pennsylvania. The immediate cause of his coming to New York was to accept a lucrative contract under the old Park Commissioners. The contract was the grading and paving of the Seventh avenue Boulevard. Being a man of wealth, he has been enabled to buy friends, and the voters of the Thirty-seventh Election District of the Assembly District are said to be entirely under his control. It is known among politicians as the "Pennsylvania District" and the people residing in it are principally employed by or are dependent upon him. He has recently bought considerable real estate in the district and has become very active in projects for the improvement of the upper part of the City. Mr. Sullivan is the Apollo Hall, "Citizens" and "East-side Democratic Republican Association" nominee. He is also supported by the followers of Harry Genet.

Wm. G. Woods, another candidate, is a son of Mr. Jas. Woods, a wealthy Irish citizen of the district. He is a "stump candidate," and is strongly supported by the adherents of Genet. It was reported last night that he intended to withdraw from the field in favor of the Republican candidate. Michael Angelo Andrews, or "Big Mike," as he is familiarly known in the district, is the candidate, as he proclaims, of the "working men." He is the keeper of a restaurant in Harlem, and his candidature is regarded by many as somewhat of a joke. The contest will be almost entirely between Messrs. Allen, Sullivan, and Crary, and the chances at present are greatly in favor of the Republican nominee, who is certainly the most entitled to the suffrages of the voters of the district.

CLOSING THE CONCERT SALOONS.

The orders issued by the Police Commissioners on Thursday last notifying the proprietors of all places of amusement throughout the City in which concerts and theatrical entertainments are given on Sunday nights, and the proprietors of the numerous lager-beer gardens on the east side of the City, that the Sunday law would be enforced to-day, has created much excitement among the proprietors of these establishments. Yesterday evening, several of the owners of the lager-beer saloons announced their determination to open their establishments to day, regardless of the orders issued by the Police. Among the German population a very strong feeling of opposition to the enforcement of this mandate exists, and it is feared the action of the Police may give rise to unpleasant consequences.

Giesler & Co.

"Dry Sillery," "Gold Label," and "Extra Superior Dry" for sale by the trade, and by PURDY & NICHOLAS, No. 43 Beaver st.—*Advertisement.*

Dr. Colton

Has reached 70,637 patients without one accident from the gas. Office 19 Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

Civilization received a new impulse by the invention of the Elastic Truss, 683 Broadway, which retains rupture comfortably, night and day, till permanently cured.—*Advertisement.*

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts.

THE BEST.—*Advertisement.*

The "Elastic Truss," sold at Pomeroy's, No. 744 Broadway, is warranted the best made.—*Advertisement.*

It Works to Perfection.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It cures wind colic, and regulates the bowels, gives rest to the mother, and health to the child.

Everything in Homeopathy

At HUMPHREYS', Nos. 562 and 817 Broadway. HOMEOPATHIC BOOKS, FAMILY MEDICINE-CHESTS, HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS, VETERINARY MEDICINES, TINCTURES, DILUTIONS, PELLETS, HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL, ARNICA, &c., &c.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Rupture.—DR. MARSH, late of the firm of Marsh & Co., No. 2 Vesey st., will receive his patients at Astor House, Rooms No. 18 and 19. Ladies' entrance, Vesey st. S. MARSH.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

CAMPBELL—MONEGHAN.—On Monday, Jan. 12, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Father McNamee, JAMES CAMPBELL to ANNIE E., eldest daughter of Peter Moneghan, all of this City.

KELLOGG—FREEMAN.—On Thursday, Jan. 15, at the residence of the bride's father, Harlem, N. Y., by Rev. N. Petitt, DAVID M. KELLOGG to AMIE H., daughter of Lorrain Freeman. No cards.

THORPE—MURPHY.—At the residence of the bride's father, Huntsville, Ark., Jan. 1, Rev. T. M. THORPE, son of Col. T. B. Thorpe, of New-York City, and Miss ANGELINA LOCKHART MURPHY, youngest daughter of Ex-Gov. Murphy.

SECOM—CARTER.—On Thursday, Jan. 15, 1874, at St. Thomas' Church, New-York City, by Rev. Dr. Morgan, Lieut. M. CRAWFORD SECOM, United States Artillery, to REBECCA S. CARTER, only daughter of the late Commodore J. C. Carter, United States Navy.

DIED.

BLAUVELT.—On Friday morning, Jan. 16, SARAH BLAUVELT, in her 59th year.

Funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, Garret G. Ackerson, at Hackensack, N. J., on Monday morning, Jan. 19, at 10½ o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. Trains leave foot of Chambers st., New-York, at 8:15 A. M.

BRISTED.—At Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, Jan. 14, CHARLES ASTOR BRISTED, aged 53 years.

The funeral services will be held at St. Paul's Church, Stockbridge, on Monday, Jan. 19, on the arrival of the train leaving Grand Central Depot at 8:05 A. M.

DICK.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 15, WILLIAM THOMPSON, son of David H. and Mary S. Dick.

Funeral service on Sunday in St. Michael's Church, Broadway and 99th st., at 12 M.

HALL.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Wednesday evening, Jan. 14, ALMIRA, wife of William P. Hall, and daughter of Samuel W. Fuller, of Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

The relatives, friends, and acquaintances of her family are invited to attend her funeral, which will take place at her late residence, No. 602 Franklin av., Brooklyn, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

HOUSE.—At New-York, on Friday morning, Jan. 16, SAMUEL B. HOUSE.

Funeral on Monday, Jan. 19, at the residence of Dr. Hasbrouck, Hackensack, N. J. Train leaves Chambers st. at 8:15 A. M.

JACKSON.—At Newtown, Long Island, on Thursday morning, of pneumonia, ANNA WHEELER JACKSON, wife of Daniel Jackson, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also of her son-in-law, Richard H. Telier, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the East Avenue Baptist Church, Hunter's Point, Long Island, on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Hunter's Point Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, Long Island side.

☞ Bridgeport papers will please copy.

LA FORCE.—On Friday morning, Jan. 16, ABBY, relict of the late David La Force, in the 84th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at 1 o'clock P. M., on Monday, the 19th inst., from the residence of her son-in-law, John Newman, Avenue E, corner 4th st., Bergen Point, N. J.

McFARLAND.—On Saturday, Jan. 17, at No. 192 Lexington av., REBECCA, daughter of Alexander McFarland.

Funeral services will be held at the Fourth Presbyterian Church, 34th st., west of Broadway, on Monday, Jan. 19, at 2 P. M.

NEWTON.—At Pawtuxet, R. I., in the 55th year of his age, of typhoid fever, FREDERICK WILLIAM NEWTON, of South Orange, N. J.

Funeral from his late residence, South Orange, N. J., on Monday, 19th inst., at 2:45 P. M. Relatives and friends will please attend without further notice.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

PELL.—At Newport, R. I., on Friday, 16th inst., Hon. DUNCAN C. PELL, formerly Lieutenant Governor of Rhode Island, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Newport on Monday, at 2 P. M.

SNOW.—On Friday, Jan. 16, 1874, WILLIAM J. F. SNOW, son of Ambrose and Mary R. Snow, aged 23 years and 9 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 11 Bedford av., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

TRATHEN.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1874, Capt. JAMES TRATHEN, late of the United States Navy, aged 65 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 125 2d place, Brooklyn, on Monday, 19th inst., at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

UNDERHILL.—On the 16th inst., MARY HATFIELD, widow of the late Isaac H. Underhill, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her son, John F. Underhill, No. 107 East 37th st., on Sunday, the 18th inst., at 1:30 P. M., without further notice. The remains will be interred in Woodlawn Cemetery.

VAN NAME.—At Port Richmond, Staten Island, on Friday, Jan. 16, CLINTON VAN NAME, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Reformed Church, Port Richmond, on Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M. Boats leave foot of Dey st. at 1:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE ATALANTA BOAT CLUB, held at the club-rooms, 6th av. and 13th st., on the evening of Jan. 16, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The decree of an omnipotent God has again brought us face to face with the Angel of Death, and suddenly removed from our midst our late associate, DAVID W. HARING,

Resolved, That we bow with all submission to the will of a Divine Providence, whose workings, though unfathomable, are recognized as for the best.

Resolved, That, taken away in the prime of life and from among a host of friends, the death of David W. Haring brings sorrow and grief to many hearts, and to none more than to those of the members of the Atalanta Boat Club, among whom he was for many years a cherished associate and brother, endeared to all by the strongest ties of companionship and respect, the memory of which can never fade.

Resolved, That to his afflicted relatives we tender our warmest sympathy in their bereavement, fully appreciating how many silent tears must fall and bitter pangs of grief arise where David's kindly word and smile are known no more, but trusting he has gained a home from which sorrow is forever banished.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of the club, and a copy transmitted to the family of the deceased, and that the rooms of the club be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

RANSOM PARKER, JR., President.
J. W. EDWARDS, Secretary.

DIURETICS ARE INJURIOUS IN BRIGHT'S Disease, Diabetes, and all urinary diseases, when the kidneys require rest. How infamous it is, then, to prescribe them, and dangerous for the afflicted to take such medicines. It is the non-diuretic properties of the wonderful Bethesda Spring Water which enables it to cure those hitherto fatal diseases. Thousands of such cures, many of them of the most astounding nature and miraculous in their performance, like the following, are published from time to time: Archdeacon T. B. Fuller, of Toronto, Canada, says, under date of Aug. 9, 1873: "I give you a certificate under my hand as to the effect of Bethesda Water on me, feeling I ought to do so out of regard to suffering humanity." H. Woodberry, of New-York City, says: "I was a confirmed invalid, but am happy to inform you I have perfectly recovered by using Bethesda Water. My health never was better, and I am now as sound as a gold dollar. Had it not been for Bethesda I fear I would have been in my grave before this; but, thank God, I am well." Pamphlets, with full particulars, free, by Dr. A. H. HEATH, depot No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER will keep the teeth clean and white, and prevent decay. Sold by druggists. 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway. Room No. 4, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HARRIS' "P. P." WHISKIES.—"The Old Maize," "Bourbon," "Rye," are redistilled in Vacuo at 85° Fahrenheit.

HARRIS' "P. P." WHISKIES.—The Oliver Harris Company for redistilling in Vacuo. Works 641 Hudson st., New York.

HARRIS' "P. P." WHISKIES are the only perfectly pure Whiskies in the world. Chemical analysis invited.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"WHAT CAN I DO BEST?"—THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, $3 a year, teaches how to choose a pursuit, to which each is best adapted. The SCIENCE OF HEALTH, $2, the laws governing life. Both $4 50. S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND Thirty diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D. No. 144 Lexington av. Mailed for 25c.

POLITICAL.

GERMAN REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION,
TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, YORKVILLE.
GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING.

A grand ratification meeting for the purpose of indorsing the nomination of Hon. HORATIO P. ALLEN as member of Assembly, will be held on MONDAY, the 19th inst., at John Niederstein's, No. 1,341 3d av., at 8 P. M. Hon H. P. Allen will address the meeting. All good citizens are invited.

Dr. L. GOLDSCHMIED, President.
JACOB KNOBLOCH, Secretary.

CITIZENS' APOLLO HALL AND EAST SIDE DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION.

JAMES H. SULLIVAN

is presented by the above organization as a candidate for member of Assembly from the Twenty-first District.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Republican nomination for member of Assembly,
HORATIO P. ALLEN.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

COOPER UNION.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR.,
Will preach
SUNDAY EVENING AT 7:30 O'CLOCK.
SEATS FREE.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—BISHOP Cummins will preach at Steinway Hall, Sunday morning, Jan. 18, at 10:30 o'clock; and at Lyric Hall, 6th av., between 41st and 42d sts., Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. These services will be continued on every succeeding Sunday until further notice.

GRACE (TEMPORARY) CHAPEL, 23D ST., east of 3d av.—Rev. John W. Kramer, Pastor. Services on Sunday at 11 A. M., 3:30 P. M., and 7:30 P. M. In the evening a lecture by Rev. William Kirkus, LL. B. Seats free.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—SERVICES SUNDAY, Jan. 18. Bible class, Dr. Thomson's, 5 o'clock P. M. Service of Song, 7:30 o'clock. Evening—Address by Rev. Dr. Cohen Stuart, delegate from Holland to the recent Evangelical Alliance. Prayer-meetings for young men are on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, and on Saturday evening at 8:30 o'clock.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Morning, second in the series of sermons on the "Person of Christ." Subject—The "Perfection of Christ." Afternoon, the usual choral service. The Rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton, will preach.

ANOTHER QUESTION.—BISHOP SNOW, OF the Mount Zion Church of Christ, will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"The Week of Prayer; Will Those Prayers be Answered ?"

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. and 20th st.—Sunday, 18th inst., at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., Rev. J. B. Green, of Chelsea, Mass., will preach. The public cordially invited.

AT ROBINSON HALL, NO. 18 EAST 16TH st., Lyman C. Howe, trance speaker, lectures for the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Children's Lyceum at 2:30 P. M.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, West 25th st., Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., Pastor, will preach Sunday, Jan. 18, at 10:30 A. M., and at 7:30 P. M.

A SPIRITUAL CONFERENCE WILL BE HELD this day at No. 64 Madison av., corner 27th st., at 2 o'clock. All are invited.

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing st.—The Pastor, Rev. E. C. Sweetser, will preach this (Sunday) morning and evening, at 10:45 and 7:30 o'clock. Morning subject—"Perseverence in Religious Life." Evening subject—"The Kingdom of Heaven; How to get in." Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOR, EAST 25th st., near Madison av.—There will be an evening service in this church every Sunday, commencing at 7:30 o'clock. Morning service at 10:30 o'clock. To meet the wishes of those who find in a higher order of church music a help to greater devotion, the selections for the evening service will be from the most approved composers, and rendered by all the admitted talent included in the choir of this church, together with such assistance as they may from time to time require.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church.—Service and sermon in French by Rev. C. Miel, 3:30 o'clock. Church of the Holy Savior, 25th st., between Madison square and 4th av.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner of 45th st., Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth, Pastor.—Morning subject—"How Exactly Christianity Fits Human Nature;" evening subject—"God's Eye Never Shut." Monday evening, Mr. Hepworth will deliver a descriptive lecture on "Life of Abraham," illustrated by tableaus.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADISON av. and 47th st.—Hours of services at 10:30 A. M., 3:30 and 7:30 P. M. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., will preach in the morning and afternoon; Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector of Anthon Memorial Church, will preach in the evening.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 35TH ST.—Morning prayer, 10:30. Evening prayer, seats free, sermon on "The Fourth Commandment," 3:30. Evening Prayer—Historical lecture: "The Darkness before the Dawn," 7:30. Rector officiates at all services.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches on Sunday both morning and evening. A cordial invitation is extended to strangers and those not having regular place of worship. Galleries free.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, 57TH st., between 4th and Lexington avenues, Rev. U. T. Tracy, Rector.—Sunday services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. In the evening the Bishop will administer the rite of confirmation.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, CORNER 5TH av. and 10th st. A sermon will be preached in this church this evening at 7 30 o'clock, by Rev. E. A. Washburn, D. D. Subject—"The Bible and Church Authority."

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR.—REV. J. M. Pullman will preach at the hall of the Standard Club, No. 1,464 Broadway, corner 42d st., Sunday morning at 10:45, evening at 7:45. Special lecture. Subject—"Universalism and Morals."

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, 85TH st., between Lexington and 3d avs.—Divine service by the Rector, Rev. E. O. Flagg, D. D., in the morning at 10:30, and in the evening at 7:30. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK AV., CORner 34th st.—Rev. Henry Powers will preach at 10½ A. M. Evening, Rev. W. R. S. Mellen. Seats free.

DIVINE SERVICE IN THE WEST PRESBYTERIAN Church, 42d st., between 5th and 6th av., Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D., Pastor, at 10:30 in the morning, and 7:30 in the evening, instead of the afternoon, as hitherto.

FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, JERSEY City, Summit av., near Library Hall.—Rev. Phebe A. Hanaford, of New-Haven, will preach, morning and evening. Services at the usual hours.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH AV., BELOW 42D ST.—O. B. Frothingham, Pastor of the Independent Society, will preach on Sunday morning, at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"Public Amusements." The Pastor's Bible class, free to all, will meet at 3:30 P. M.

MASTER CHARLIE E. HALE, THE BLIND Boy, will be present to sing with others and alone, at a praise-meeting to be held at the Thirty-fifth Street Methodist Episcopal Mission, near 10th av., on next Sabbath evening, 18th inst. Services to commence at 7 o'clock. Admission and seats free.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner 9th av. and 31st st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter, 10:30 A. M. Subject—"Christ the Door." Evening at 7:30 o'clock, subject—"The Way to Religion."

RUSSIAN-GREEK CHAPEL, NO. 951 2D AV., near 50th st.—Divine services, with sermon, in the English language, Sunday at 11 o'clock. Seats free; strangers cordially invited.

REV. J. F. McCLELLAND, PASTOR, WILL preach Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., west of 6th av.

REV. M. COHEN STUART WILL PREACH AT St. Paul's Reformed Church, 42d st. and 6th av., Sunday at 10:45 A. M.

REV. D. HENRY MILLER, D. D., PREACHES in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st st., west of 9th av., Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

STEINWAY HALL.

REV. WAYLAND HOYT, PASTOR,
Will preach in the Tabernacle Baptist Church,
2d av. and 10th st.,
Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock, and in
Steinway Hall, at 7:45 o'clock, in the evening.
Subject for evening sermon:
"WHY THE LOSS MUST FALL."

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, AMITY ST., NEAR Macdougal, Rev. Theodore A. Eaton, D. D., Rector.—Services on Sunday at 11 o'clock A. M., and 7:30 o'clock P. M.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—REV. DR. Kramer will preach in the Chapel of St. Luke's Hospital this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. A collection will be made for the charities of St. Johnland.

THE BEDFORD STREET PRAYING BAND, Thomas Sherwood, leader, will conduct the services in the Free Tabernacle M. E. Church, 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. John E. Cookman, Pastor, on Sunday morning at 10:30, afternoon at 3, and evening at 7:30 o'clock. Strangers cordially invited; seats free. Special services every evening during the week, except Saturday.

"THE STANDING AND RESPONSIBILITY of the Baptized."—Rev. C. A. G. Brigham will preach on this subject at the Catholic Apostolic Church, 16th st., between 6th and 7th avs., Sunday 7:30 P. M. Seats free.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, 55TH ST., near Lexington av., Rev. Dr. Holme, Pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M., Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M., Missionary and Sunday-school Concert in the evening, commencing at 7:45.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

Prominent among the numerous social entertainments during the past week was the Twenty-second Regiment reception, at the Academy, on Monday evening. No pains had been spared by the committee to make the entertainment a success, and the result was highly gratifying to the management. Mr. Gilmore's Band of one hundred performers, together with an excellent string-band, furnished the music. The floor was crowded with dancers, and a large number of spectators filled the boxes and dress circle. Gen. Shaler, Brig. Gen. Ward, Gen. Varian Gen. Funk, and their staff officers were present, and the occasion will add another to the list of red-letter days in the calendar of the Twenty-second. The regiment announce that their Saturday evening concerts will be discontinued for two weeks to enable Gilmore's Band to visit St. Louis for ten days. A new company is being formed for this regiment, which will be known as the tenth company. Ex-Lieut. S. E. Briggs, of Company A, having served his time, and his resignation having been accepted, has been recruiting for the new company and has succeeded in obtaining fifty-one members, the requisite number being forty-six. The officers of this regiment are ordered to assemble at the armory for theoretical instruction every Friday evening until further notice.

The second invitation ball of the Webster Blues, First Infantry, was given at their armory on Tuesday evening last, and was well attended.

The first of a series of eight band concerts, given by the Twenty-third Regiment, took place at the armory, Clermont avenue, Brooklyn, last evening, and was a success, financially and musically. The second of this series will take place on Saturday evening next.

Company D, of the Forty-seventh Regiment, Capt. George E. Conover, held their twelfth annual reunion and supper at the Fourth Street Armory, Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening last. Capt. Comstock, the first Captain of the company, delivered the opening address, and was followed by Gen. J. V. Meserole, Lieut. Col. A. H. Rogers, Col. David E. Austin, and others. Thomas Godfrey, the oldest armorer in the United States, furnished an excellent dinner, to which ample justice was done.

The lease of the Seventy-first Regiment Armory expires on May 1. Col. Vose has, accordingly, made application to the Board of Supervisors for a renewal of the lease. No answer has yet been given. The Colonel fears that some difficulty will be had in obtaining a renewal of the lease, judging from the recent experience of other regiments in similar instances. A battalion drill of the left wing of this regiment is ordered for Friday evening, Jan. 23. At the annual meeting of the Board of Officers of this regiment, on Monday evening last, Capt. Martin L. Van Tine was elected Treasurer, and Lieut. Robert A. Stevenson, Secretary. At the annual meeting of Company F the following were elected civil officers for the ensuing year: President, W. N. Philbrick; Vice President, P. J. White; Secretary, W. B. Butcher; Treasurer, W. D. Faris. Colonel A. P. Webster, of the First Infantry, has issued the following order: "The battalion will assemble at the State Arsenal in fatigue uniform for drill on the evenings of Friday, Jan. 30, and Thursday, Feb. 19; officers in fatigue uniform with side arms on, Thursday, Jan. 22, and Thursday, Feb. 12. First Lieut. Alexander McNab, Company A, is detailed Acting Adjutant. Henry B. Goodrich is appointed Sergeant Major, vice, A. L. McNab, promoted." The regimental court-martial, Capt. Eugene Mix President, is ordered to convene at the armory on Monday evening, Jan. 20.

The Fifty-fifth Regiment, Col. Fuller commanding, is ordered to parade in full uniform on Tuesday evening, Jan. 20, at the State Arsenal. Henry C. Bertrand, First Lieutenant Company H; Charles A. Weyer, Second Lieutenant Company F, and Henry Schroeder, First Lieutenant Company C, have resigned. Col. Fuller contemplates tendering his resignation during the coming week. The Board of Supervisors recently ordered the removal of this regiment to No. 37 Bowery. At present they occupy the armory in Hall place, the lease on which does not expire until next May. Col. Fuller states that the regiment feels very indignant at the action of the board, and are at a loss for a reason for such action. Company D gave a masquerade ball on Tuesday night, at the Germania Assembly Rooms, which was a very enjoyable affair.

The Ninth Regiment, Col. Braine commanding, contemplates giving another reception in February. Col. Ferris, formerly Captain of the City Guard, and afterward Lieutenant Colonel of this regiment, died recently in Paris. His remains are to be forwarded to this City for interment. On their arrival, which is expected about Feb. 1, they will be taken in charge by the Ninth Regiment, assisted by the "Old Guard." Gen. Varian has ordered a regimental court-martial for the Ninth Regiment, to convene at the armory on Jan. 28, at 8 P. M., for the trial of delinquent non-commissioned officers and privates of the regiment. Lieut. Col. James R. Hitchcock is detailed as President of the court-martial. By order of Col. Braine, the regiment will drill by wings as follows: right wing, Monday, Jan. 19; left wing, Wednesday, Jan. 21. Field officers, Adjutant, and non-commissioned staff will report at both of the above drills. The head-quarters has been removed from No. 48 Pine street to No. 32 Liberty street, where all official communications must be forwarded.

The annual meeting of the Washington Greys, Capt. D. D. Wylie commanding, will be held at the armory on Tuesday evening, Jan. 20, for the purpose of electing civil officers for the ensuing year. This organization will assemble at the State Arsenal for drill on Jan. 27, Feb. 10 and 24.

The Third Cavalry, Col. Budke commanding, announce their regimental ball to take place to-morrow evening at the Germania Assembly Rooms, on which occasion a handsome gold medal is to be presented to the Captain of the troop showing the greatest increase from Jan. 15, 1873, to the Fall inspection of 1873. The commissioned and non-commissioned officers, and the several troops of this regiment will assemble at the armory, in fatigue uniform for dismounted drill and instruction, on Jan. 2 and 3, Feb. 2 and 3, March 2 and 3, and April 1 and 2. The non-commissioned officers' drills will be under the command of Adjt. August Bickel. The bugle corps will assemble for instruction once a month. The left wing will drill at the State Arsenal on Tuesday, Feb. 17, under the command of Major Jacob Beyer. The entire regiment will assemble at the arsenal in full uniform, on Tuesday, March 24, for review and inspection by the Inspector General of the State.

The several companies of the Twenty-third Regiment, Col. Ward commanding, will assemble at the armory for battalion drill on Wednesday, Jan. 21, and Monday, Jan. 26, at 8 P. M. The commissioned officers of this regiment will assemble in fatigue uniform at the armory on the same evenings for the study and practice of articles 1-6, "Wingate's Manual." The annual presentation of a gold medal, provided for in General Orders No. 1, 1869, will hereafter be discontinued.

The Commander in Chief, who has had under consideration the appeal of Herman Sussmann, Adjutant of the Eleventh Regiment, from the decision of Brig. Gen. Augustus Funk, commanding the Second Brigade, declaring the election of Sussmann as Major of the Eleventh Regiment to be illegal, has allowed said appeal, and set aside the decision of Gen. Funk, and has directed the issue of a commission to Herman Sussmann as Major of the Eleventh Regiment, for reasons set forth in an opinion delivered by Judge Advocate Gen. Wood.

The several companies of the Eleventh Regiment will assemble for division drill on Jan. 20, 21, and 22, at 8 P. M., under the supervision of Col. F. Hubekant. Company drills for the month of January are suspended. Officers and non-commissioned officers will assemble at the armory in fatigue dress on Jan. 19, at 7:45 P. M., for drill and instruction. Lieut. Robert Gross, of Company I, has been directed to take command of Company G. Lieut. Nicholas Naversen, of Company B, has been assigned to the command of Company "K."

At a meeting of the Examining Board of the First Brigade the following officers were examined and passed: Hugh Coleman, Second Lieutenant Sixty-ninth Regiment; Wm. S. Carmichael, Second Lieutenant Twenty-second Regiment; Ed. A. McAlpine, Second Lieutenant Seventy-first Regiment; John H. Starke, First Lieutenant of the same regiment. The board, comprising Col. Richard Vose, Seventy-first Infantry, President, Major S. V. R. Cruger, Twelfth Infantry, and Major Rowland M. Hall, Brigade Inspector, will continue to meet at the armory of the Seventy-first Infantry on the second Wednesday of each month.

The twenty-first annual meeting of Military Association, of the State of New-York, will commence their session on Jan. 27, at the City Hall, Albany. The annual address will be delivered in the Assembly Chamber, on the evening of the 28th, by W. W. Goodrich, Captain, Fifth Brigade Staff, N. G. S. N. Y., after which the association will be entertained by Adjt. Gen. Rathbone at his residence. Members will wear fatigue uniforms during the session, but will appear in full dress, with side arms, on the occasion of the delivery of the annual address, and the entertainment given by the Adjutant General.

The following were elected Directors of the National Rifle Association at the annual meeting held Jan. 13: Gen. Alexander Shaler, Lieut. Col. John T. Camp, Major George M. Smith, Lieut. Col. H. A. Gildersleeve, and First Lieut. Joseph G. Story.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors held on Monday last, a resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Armories to provide other quarters for the Ninety-sixth Regiment.

The following-named officers have been commissioned in the National Guard State of New-York during the month of December, 1873:

Third Division—Lieut. Col. Francis N. Mann, Jr., Quartermaster.

Seventh Brigade—Major Edwin F. Cole, Inspector; Major Hillyer Ryder, Engineer.

Separate Troop Cavalry, Sixth Division—John C. Cooney, Second Lieutenant.

First Battalion Cavalry—William Murray, Captain.

Third Cavalry—Frederick Fredenthal, First Lieutenant; William Fetterer, Second Lieutenant; Adolph Luck, Second Lieutenant.

Battery B, Second Division—Henry Glassen, Second Lieutenant.

Battalion of Artillery, Twenty-fifth Brigade—First Lieut. Frederick J. Miller, Jr., Quartermaster.

First Battalion—Alexander Macnab, First Lieutenant.

[illegible] Infantry—Adolph H. Schramm, First Lieutenant.

Seventh Infantry—Henry J. Hayden, First Lieutenant; Henry L. Freeland, Second Lieutenant; Henry S. Stacie, Second Lieutenant.

Ninth Infantry—First Lieut. J. L. Luskey, Adjutant.

Tenth Infantry—Alexander H. Wands, Lieutenant Colonel.

Twelfth Infantry—James T. Van Rensselaer, Captain; Charles E. Perring, First Lieutenant.

Thirteenth Infantry—Simon B. Parker, First Lieutenant.

Twenty-first Infantry—Louis Haubennestel, First Lieutenant; Jeremiah Lake, Second Lieutenant; Charles Messerschmitt, First Lieutenant; Frederick Gallenyer, Second Lieutenant; William Pettell, Second Lieutenant.

Twenty-second Infantry—Robert J. Anderton, Second Lieutenant; John Waydell, First Lieutenant; William Gregory, Second Lieutenant.

Twenty-fifth Infantry—Capt. Joseph H. Bistner, Assistant Surgeon.

Twenty-seventh Infantry—William Walcutt, Captain; Frederick Mager, First Lieutenant; Frederick Mornhinway, Second Lieutenant; Thomas O'Reilly, First Lieutenant; Howard Pugmire, Second Lieutenant.

Twenty-eighth Battalion—Reinhardt F. Lens, Second Lieutenant.

Fiftieth Battalion—Silas S. Montgomery, Lieutenant Colonel; Joseph Estey, Jr., Major; Peter H. Schoonmaker, Captain.

Sixty-fifth Infantry—Charles A. Rupp, Lieutenant Colonel.

Seventy-first Infantry—Abel W. Belknap, Captain; Frederick Covell, Second Lieutenant.

One Hundred and Third Infantry—Orrin C. Henry, First Lieutenant; John K. Lloyd, Second Lieutenant.

The Fire Commissioners of Brooklyn have notified the Board of Supervisors that the foundation of the new Thirteenth Regiment Armory is not properly laid. Work has, therefore, been suspended for the present, to enable the Military Committee to investigate the matter.

Col. Spencer, member of Assembly for this City, has introduced bills to provide for the payment to the Fifth and Ninth Regiments of a sum sufficient to cover the loss sustained by them in the late war, in damage to uniforms, &c.

The veterans of the Mexican war met in Washington on Thursday, Jan. 15, for the purpose of organizing a national association of the veterans of the Mexican campaigns, and to take measures to secure a pension for the aged and indigent members.

Major Gen. John B. Woodward has been induced to reconsider his resignation, which not only relieves the Governor from the embarrassment of making a new appointment but also retains in the National Guard one of its most efficient officers.

Col. Cavanagh, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, has organized a school for the officers of the regiment, in which the infantry and artillery tactics and pyrotechnics will be taught in all their details.

Col. John W. Byron, late of the Eighty-eighth Regiment, is organizing a company, and has already enrolled about 350 men, 150 of which are provided with arms and uniforms.

MOB LAW.

SOME TIMELY COMMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR OF MISSOURI.

Among the many topics touched upon by Gov. Woodson, in his message to the Legislature of Missouri, was that of lynch law. Upon this he comments somewhat sharply. "The people of Missouri," he says, "love law, and feel the necessity of its protection of their persons and property, and are always ready, with rare exceptions, to aid in its enforcement. Indeed, I do not believe that the people of any State of the American Union are more law-abiding than the people of Missouri; still, in two or three instances during the past year, the law has been defied, and mobs, impelled by the excitement of the moment, have taken upon themselves, not the enforcement of the law, or the penalties annexed to infractions of it, but the punishment of persons without law, and according to the dictates of their excited passions. No citizen is safe in any community in which the law does not afford protection to the humblest man or the greatest criminal in every right guaranteed to him by the Constitution and the laws of the country. The remarkable spectacle is now and then presented in Missouri of men so devoted to the law and so tenacious of their rights under it, that when any one violates it they will trample it under foot for the purpose of teaching others how to respect and obey it. 'Thou shalt not steal' is a Divine injunction, and in civilized States and nations the penalty was to punish those who disregarded it. 'Thou shalt not kill' is a law emanating from the same divine source; it has found place in the penal code of the civilized world, and by the universal consent of mankind murder ranks foremost in magnitude and importance in the catalogue of crimes. No apology is about to be made by me for horse thieves. I know that they are a curse upon society, and should be punished to the fullest extent known to the law; but I know just as well that to hang a horse thief because he has stolen a horse is murder, and that under our law all who willfully engage in hanging him, or are present, aiding and encouraging others to do so, according to the law deserve death. There seems to be a mistaken notion entertained by many intelligent and highly respectable gentlemen in Missouri, in respect to the extent of their privileges. They seem to think that the awful power of life and death is lodged with them; that they have the right to say who shall live and who shall die at will. Does it ever occur to these gentlemen that it might be well for them, in some calm and dispassionate hour, to investigate the source from which this tremendous power claimed and exercised by them emanates? Is it God-giving? Does it spring from the Constitution of the State or any law of the land? Does each member of a mob claim individually the right to say who shall be hanged in his neighborhood, for what offense, and upon what evidence, or, in the absence of evidence, simply upon suspicion? or, is it claimed that this startling power is lodged in a number of men? If so, in what number? It occurs to me that the horse thief has just as much right, under the law, to steal a horse as the owner of the horse has to hang the thief. When a man steals a horse he has committed a felony, and may be legally convicted and confined at hard labor in the Penitentiary as punishment for the crime. When any number of men—I care not whether the number is half a dozen or a thousand—hang the thief, every man engaged in hanging him is a murderer under the law, and, if the law were enforced, every one of them would be hanged."

ITALIANS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Columbia (S. C.) *Union* notes the arrival of about sixty Italians in that city, all but two or three of them being laboring men, and it says: "They have come here under the hope of bettering their condition, and will probably form an Italian colony in Spartanburg County. There is a real scarcity of labor in parts of the up-country, and room for all those that our people can afford to treat well. Now that they are here, it becomes us to do what we can to make them comfortable, or they will advise others not to come, and when our State is better prepared to receive them, we will not be able to get them. This party, we understand, was landed in Columbia from New-York at a cost of about $11 apiece. If they have no money to buy land, they ought to have land given them. In fact, there are hundreds of our own laboring population that need homesteads more than wages. The terms upon which these men contract are $10 per month and board."

CUMBERLAND COAL.

The Cumberland coal trade statistics, as compiled from official sources, show the following details of production: To Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 1,745,429 tons; Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, 778,802; Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad, 114,589; local, 35,281; total, 2,674,101 tons, an increase of 318,630 on 1872. Of the amount of 114,589 tons sent over the Cumberland and Pennsylvania road, a comparatively new outlet, having been in operation in the business for the past two years only, 99,445 were by the Consolidation Company, 744 by the American Coal Company, 14,315 by the Borden Mining Company, and 85 tons by the Hampshire and Baltimore Company. A recapitulation of the shipments from 1842 to 1873, inclusive, foot up Baltimore and Ohio Railroad 15,936,993; Chesapeak and Ohio Canal, 7,818,902; Cumberland and Pennsylvania, 136,610; total, 23,927,786.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Mills vs. Brennan, Sheriff; Devling vs. Devling, &c.; granted.

Peyser vs. Lesette; Walker vs. Walker; memorandums.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Monell.

Winter vs. Schreiner; order denying motion.

Choritek vs. Miller; motion granted.

Brewster vs. Taylor; motion denied with $10 costs.

In the matter, &c., Hersh; order granted.

Reichert vs. Haggerteres; motion denied.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Daly.

Thomas vs. Kircher; Salson vs. Kircher; Firshay vs. Woods; motions denied. See opinions.

McAlister vs. McAlister; motion granted on terms. See memorandum.

Lafon vs. Lafon; application denied. See Solomon vs. Waas, 2 Hilton, 179.

Nebenzatie vs. Newhorse; motion granted.

Platt vs. Platt; motion granted, with leave to plaintiff to serve further amendments. See memorandum.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 17—12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 108½; 1867s, 108¼; new 5s, 102¾. Erie Railway Shares, 45½@45¾; do. preferred, 71½.

1:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 46.

6 P. M.—The amount of Bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £10,000. Erie Railway Shares, 45¾@46. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 37½c.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 17.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 97⅝ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 17—12:30 P. M.—Cotton, to arrive, 1-16d. cheaper; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January and February, at 8d.; do. do., shipped February and March, at 8d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped December, at 8 1-16d.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is flat; Middling Uplands, 8⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅝d. Sales 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,700 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable March and April, at 8d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Lard, 42s. 6d. ℘ cwt. Produce—Tallow, 38s. 6d. ℘ cwt.

6 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January and February, at 8 1-16d.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Refined Petroleum, 11¾d. ℘ gallon.

Evening.—Linseed-oil, £29 ℘ ton.

ANTWERP, Jan. 17.—Petroleum, 30½f. for fine Pale American.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 17.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

600 Western Union.... 77¼	2000 Union Pacific.... 33¾
200 do........ 77⅛	2000 do........ 34
600 do........ 77¼	500 do........ 34¼
800 do........ 77⅛	700 do........ 34
800 do......s3. 77	300 do........ 33⅞
300 do........ 76⅞	1000 do........ 33¾
1300 do........ 76⅞	100 do........ 33⅞
500 do......s3. 76⅝	500 do........ 33⅞
100 do........ 76⅝	500 do........ 34
400 do........ 76⅝	1300 do........ 34⅛
700 do........ 76½	500 do........ 34¼
500 do........ 76⅝	100 do........ 34
300 do........ 76½	100 do........ 33⅞
300 do......c. 76¼	100 do......c. 33⅞
400 do........ 76⅜	600 do........ 33¾
500 do........ 76⅝	400 do......s3. 33⅝
500 do........ 76¾	500 do........ 33⅞
300 do........ 76⅝	700 do........ 33¾
300 do........ 76⅜	1200 do........ 33⅞
100 Pacific Mail.... 41⅝	400 North-western.... 60⅛
300 do........ 41½	100 do........ 60⅛
200 do........ 41¼	100 do........ 60¼
300 do......c. 41⅛	100 do........ 60⅜
400 do........ 41	100 do......b3. 60⅛
100 do......b3. 41⅛	200 do........ 60¼
100 do........ 40⅞	100 North-west'n Pref. 73
400 do......c. 40¾	100 do......b3. 73
600 do........ 41	100 St. Paul........ 48½
500 do........ 41⅛	200 do........ 48¼
400 do........ 41	100 do......b10. 48⅜
100 Erie Railway....c. 50	100 do........ 48¼
100 do........ 50	400 St. Paul Pref.... 72
700 N. Y. C. & Hud.... 103⅛	300 do......c. 72
2300 do......c. 103⅛	400 Tol. & Wab.... 54
300 do........ 103⅛	700 do........ 53⅞
300 do......c. 103¼	300 do........ 54⅛
500 do........ 103⅛	600 do........ 54
200 Mariposa L. & M.... 11	200 do........ 53⅞
200 do........ 11⅛	700 do........ 53¾
200 do........ 11¼	800 do........ 53⅝
300 do......s60. 11⅛	600 do........ 53½
300 Rock Island....s3. 105¼	300 do........ 53⅝
200 Del., Lack. & W.... 101	900 do........ 53½
300 Lake Shore.... 83	700 do......s3. 53⅜
300 do........ 82⅞	500 do......b3. 53¾
900 do........ 82¾	200 Ohio & Miss.... 34⅜
200 do........ 82⅝	600 do......c. 34⅜
1600 do........ 82¾	500 do......s3. 34
500 do........ 82⅞	500 C., C. & I. C.... 31⅞
700 do........ 83	120 do......c. 31¾
800 do........ 83⅛	100 do......c. 31⅝
100 do........ 83	800 do......c. 31½
500 do........ 82⅞	200 do........ 31⅝
500 do........ 82⅝	50 do........ 31¾
500 do........ 82⅝	200 do......c. 31⅝
600 do........ 82½	25 do........ 31¼
200 do........ 82⅜	100 Han. & St. Jo.... 32¼
400 do........ 82¼	100 H. & St. Jo. Pref.. 41½
1700 do........ 82⅝	47 N. Y. N. H. & H.... 129½
300 do......b3. 82½	300 Panama.... 115

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$28,000 U. S. 6s,'81,C. 118	$10,500 U. S. 5s 10-40 C........ 12. 113¾
6,000 do......s3. 117⅞	60,000 U.S.5s10-40R. 112⅞
4,000 do......b. c. 118	7,000 do......b. c. 112⅞
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68........ 117	9,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67........ 117⅛
7,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C........ 12. 112¾	9,500 do......12. 117⅛
4,500 U. S. 6s, '81, R........ b3. 117	50,000 do......b3. 117¼
5,000 do......b. c. 117	30,000 do......s3. 117¼
20,000 do......12. 116⅞	4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N........ 116¼
6,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67........ 12. 116⅞	1,000 do......12. 115⅞
10,000 do........ 116⅝	10,000 do......b. c. 116⅛

FIRST BOARD—10:30 O'CLOCK A. M.

$5,000 N. C. Sp. Tax, 2d class.... 9	100 Mar. L. & M..b. c. 11
1,000 N. C. Fdg. Act, '66.... 20	100 do........ 11⅛
3,000 N.Y. C. 6s, '87. 89	500 do........ 11⅛
2,000 Long Dock bs. 94	500 do........ 11⅛
6,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d. 96½	400 N. Y. C.& H.b.c.s3. 103⅞
5,000 L. Sh. Con.cou. 96½	400 do........ 103¼
500 L. Sh. Div. bs.. 95	200 do........ 103¼
1,000 Cen. P. G. bs.. 96½	100 do........ 103¼
13,000 Un. Pac. 1st... 84½	800 do........ 103
1,000 U. P. 7s, L. G.. 79	100 do........ 103⅛
35,000 do........ 80	100 Erie........b. c. 50
1,000 do........ 79½	200 do......b3. 49¾
2,000 do........ 80	300 do........ 49
2,000 U. Pac. 10s, In. 75¼	100 do........ 48¾
3,000 do........ 75½	100 do........ 49
58,000 C. & N. W. Con. cou. G. bs.... 84½	100 do........ 48⅞
10,000 do..b. c.b3. 85	300 do........ 49½
3,000 D., L. & W. 1st. 102	500 do........ 49⅝
3,000 T. & W. 1st, St. L. Div..b. c. 90	50 N.Y.,N.H.& H.b.c.129
2,000 T., P. & W. 1st, West. Div. 72	10 do........ 129
3,000 T. & W. 1st.b.c. 98	100 Mich. Cen....b. c. 86¼
3,000 T. & W. 2d. 89¾	1800 L. S. & M. So.b. c. 82⅝
1,000 Quin. & T. 1st. 88	1300 do........ 82⅜
1,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s, Conv....b. c. 82	500 do........ 82⅝
1,000 O. & M. C. S. F. 92¼	1600 do........ 82½
5,000 do....b. c. 92	400 do........ 82⅜
10,000 St.L.& I. M. 2d. 80¾	500 do......s3. 82¼
7,000 do........ 82	200 do........ 82⅛
2,000 C.,C. & I.C. 1st. 85½	300 do........ 82
7,000 C.,C. & I.C. 2d.. 67½	1100 do........ 82
5,000 do....b. c. 68	500 do......b3. 82
1,000 C., P. & A. old. 96	200 do........ 81⅞
1,000 B.,C.R.&M. 1st. 80	1000 do........ 81⅝
5,000 Ches. & O. 1st. 61	200 do........ 81⅝
1,000 do........ 60¾	100 C. & N. W....b. c. 60½
2,000 do........ 60½	100 do........ 60⅜
4,000 Can. So. 1st... 64¾	100 do........ 60¼
1,000 D. & H. 1st,'84. 100½	100 do........ 60⅛
3,000 D. & H. R. bs., '91........ 100½	1600 do........ 60
1,000 Am. D. Im. Co. 7s........ 94	200 C. & N. W. Pf.b. c. 72½
2,000 A. & T. H. inc. 77	600 Un. Pacific....b. c. 33⅞
50 Gallatin Nat. Bk. 130	100 do......s3. 34
5 Ninth Nat. Bank. 100	1800 do......b3. 34
5 Metropolitan Bk. 125	400 do........ 33⅞
50 D. & H. Can..b3. 119	500 do........ 33¾
100 Cons. Coal....b. c. 44¾	1400 do........ 33⅝
100 do........ 44¼	1200 do........ 33½
200 do........ 44	1700 do........ 33⅝
100 do........ 44⅛	1100 do........ 33¾
100 Quick. Pref.b. c. 33	500 M. & St. P.b. c.s3. 48⅜
40 Boston W. P.b. c. 20	500 do......s3. 48¼
100 Am. Express..b3. 61½	200 do........ 48⅛
100 U. S. Express.b. c. 70½	400 do........ 48
200 Chi. & R. I....b. c. 105	100 do........ 47⅞
200 do........ 105⅛	100 do........ 47⅞
100 do........ 105¼	100 M. & St. P. Pf.b. c. 72
500 do........ 105⅜	100 T., W. & W....b. c. 53⅞
300 do........ 105¼	300 do........ 53¾
5 W. U. Tel....b. c. 77	800 do........ 53¼
100 do......s3. 76¾	200 do......c. 53¼
300 do........ 76⅝	700 do........ 53⅛
100 do......c. 76½	200 B., H. & E. 2⅞
300 do......c. 76⅝	100 do......b. c. 2¾
700 do........ 76⅜	600 do........ 3
100 do........ 76⅝	300 do......s3. 3
400 do........ 76⅝	50 St. L. & Iron M.... 55
900 do........ 76¾	8 New-Jersey.... 117
900 do........ 76⅛	16 D., L. & W....b. c. 101
500 do........ 76⅛	40 do........ 100¾
200 do......c. 76	40 do........ 100¾
300 do........ 76	200 do........ 100⅝
2600 do........ 76⅛	50 C., B. & Q....b. c. 105
300 do........ 76⅛	100 At. & Pac. P....b. c. 13¼
300 do........ 77¼	100 N. J. South..b. c. 7½
400 do........ 76⅝	100 Cen. Pac....b. c. 71¾
200 do......b3. 76½	100 do........ 71⅝
100 Pacific Mail..b. c. 41⅛	100 St. L., K. C. & N. Pf. 32
100 do......c. 41	300 H. & St. J.b. c..b3. 32
700 do........ 41	200 do........ 31½
100 do........ 40⅞	100 do......b3. 31⅝
600 do........ 40¾	100 O. & M....b. c. 34⅛
10 do........ 41	800 do........ 34
500 do........ 40⅞	300 do........ 33⅞
200 do......c. 40⅞	100 do......b3. 34
200 do........ 40½	100 O. & M. Pf....b. c. 65
	200 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 31⅛
	100 do........ 31¼
	100 do......c. 31⅛
	100 do......s3. 31⅛
	1000 do........ 31
	200 do........ 31⅛

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$8,500 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, N.... 115¾	300 Ohio & Miss.... 34
100 Western Union.. 76¾	800 do........ 34⅛
100 do........ 76¼	500 do......s3. 34
300 do........ 76⅞	700 N. Y. C. & H.... 103
200 do......s3. 76⅝	100 do........ 102⅞
500 do........ 76¾	100 do......b3. 103
200 do........ 76⅞	100 do......b3. 103⅛
800 do........ 76¾	200 do......c. 103⅛
800 do........ 76⅝	100 do......s3. 103⅛
2600 do........ 76½	50 do........ 103
3200 do........ 76⅝	100 do........ 103¼
800 do......b3. 76½	100 do......s3. 103⅛
1100 do........ 76¼	100 Mar. L. & M...s3. 11⅜
1500 do........ 76⅛	600 do........ 11¼
100 Erie Railway.... 49¼	400 do........ 11
200 do........ 49	200 do........ 11⅛
100 do........ 49¼	100 do........ 11⅜
700 Pacific Mail...s3. 40½	300 H. & St. Jo. Pf..c. 41
300 do........ 40⅝	100 do......b60. 41½
1100 do........ 40¾	600 do........ 41¼
340 do........ 40⅞	100 Han. & St. Jo.b3. 31¾
1400 do........ 41	100 do........ 31⅞
200 do........ 41⅛	200 do........ 31½
400 do........ 41¼	100 do........ 31⅝
100 do......b10. 41⅛	800 Union Pacific.... 33¾
700 do......b3. 41⅜	100 do......b3. 34
300 do........ 41½	300 do......s3. 33¾
100 do........ 41¼	1000 do........ 34
300 do........ 41	300 do......s3. 33¾
100 do........ 41¼	600 do........ 33¾
300 do........ 41⅜	100 do........ 33⅞
100 do........ 41⅛	2500 do........ 34
400 Lake Shore.... 81½	1600 do........ 33¾
500 do........ 81⅝	1400 do......s3. 33⅞
1100 do........ 81¾	1700 do........ 34
1450 do........ 82	200 do........ 33⅞
3600 do........ 81⅞	100 do........ 34
1000 do........ 82	100 do......c. 34
900 do........ 82⅛	700 do........ 33⅞
1000 do........ 82¾	400 do......b3. 34
1300 do........ 82⅜	1200 do........ 34
2000 do........ 82½	200 North-western.... 60½
1300 do........ 82⅜	100 do........ 60⅜
200 do......s3. 82¼	100 do......c. 60
300 do........ 82⅛	200 do........ 60¼
700 do........ 82⅜	100 do........ 60⅛
900 do........ 82¼	100 Rock Island.... 104⅜
700 do........ 82⅛	100 do......s3. 105⅛
200 do........ 82	100 do........ 105
400 do........ 81⅞	100 do........ 104⅞
1100 do........ 82	300 St. Paul.... 48
300 do........ 82⅛	500 do........ 47⅞
900 do........ 82	515 do........ 48
1000 do........ 81⅞	300 do........ 48⅛
50 do........ 81¾	100 do........ 48¼
100 do......b3. 82	200 do........ 48⅛
300 do........ 81⅞	200 Tol. & Wab.... 53⅞
300 do........ 82⅛	100 do........ 53¾
800 do........ 82¼	500 do........ 53⅝
100 do........ 82	500 do........ 53⅝
1000 do........ 82	100 do........ 53⅜
200 do......b3. 82	100 do........ 53⅝
300 do......c. 82	300 do........ 53¾
300 do........ 82⅛	100 do........ 53⅝
200 do........ 82	200 C., C. & I. C.... 31¾
1700 do........ 81⅞	100 do......s3. 31⅝
800 do........ 81¾	500 do........ 31½
1600 do........ 81⅞	100 do........ 31⅝
300 do......b3. 82	700 do........ 31⅝
600 Del., Lack. & W.. 101⅛	
100 North-western Pf. 72½	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$53,000 Va. 6s, Def.... 11	500 La. S. & M. S.b. c. 82
7,000 C.,C. & I.C.1st. 85	700 do......b3. 82⅛
5,000 U. P. 10s, Inc. 75	900 do........ 82
40,000 Chic. & N. W. Con. C. G. B. b3. 85	1800 do........ 81⅞
3,000 do........ 85	500 do......s3. 82
100 Quick. M....b. c. 29¼	500 Un. Pac....b. c. 34
400 Con. C. of Md.b. c. 44	200 do........ 33⅞
400 do........ 44⅛	300 do........ 34
100 West. Un....b. c. 76¾	800 do........ 34⅛
400 do........ 76⅝	300 do........ 34⅛
13 do........ 76⅞	200 Erie Railway.b. c. 48¾
500 do........ 76¾	100 C. & N. W....b. c. 60¼
200 do........ 76¾	10 N. J. Cen....opg. 100¾
800 do........ 76⅝	100 C. & R. I....b. c. 105
200 Mar. L. & M.... 11⅛	800 Mil. & St. P..b. c. 48¼
300 do........ 11¼	100 do........ 48
100 United States Ex. 70⅞	100 Tol., W. & W.b. c. 53⅞
200 Pac. Mail....b. c. 41¼	200 do........ 53½
100 do..n. r. c. 41⅛	60 Morris & Es.... 91¾
500 N. Y. C. & H..b. c. 103⅛	200 O. & Miss..n. r. c. 34⅛
1000 do........ 103	100 do..n. r. c. 34⅛
20 do........ 102¾	100 do........ 34⅛
400 Del., L. & W.... 100¾	100 do........ 34⅛
200 do......b30. 101	100 H. & St. J.... 31¼
100 N. J. South..b. c. 7½	400 Col., C. & I. C.b. c. 31⅛

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000 N. W. Con. G. Gold Bonds.... 85	100 Mariposa L. & M. 11⅛
500 Western Union.... 76⅞	100 Pacific Mail.... 41⅛
800 do........ 76⅞	100 do........ 41⅛
900 do........ 76⅞	100 do........ 41¼
700 do......b3. 76	300 do........ 41⅛
300 do........ 76⅛	500 do........ 41
200 do........ 76¼	800 do........ 40⅞
500 do......b3. 76⅛	200 do......n. r. 41⅛
100 do........ 76⅛	300 do......b3. 41⅛
400 do........ 76⅝	400 do........ 41⅛
200 do........ 76⅜	700 do........ 41
800 do........ 76¼	800 do........ 40⅞
800 do........ 76⅛	100 North-west....b3. 60¼
300 do......s3. 76	100 do........ 60⅛
1000 do........ 76	100 do......s60. 60⅛
1000 do........ 75⅞	500 do........ 60
300 Consolidated Coal 44	100 N. W. Preferred.... 72¼
200 do........ 44⅛	100 do......s3. 72
200 Panama.... 115	1000 Union Pacific.... 34⅛
300 N. Y. C. & Hud.... 102⅝	1300 do......s3. 34
400 do......b3. 102⅞	700 do......c. 33⅞
100 do......s3. 102⅞	2000 do........ 33⅞
100 do......b3. 103	100 do....n. r. c. 33⅞
300 do........ 102⅞	1300 do......s3. 33⅞
300 do........ 102¾	1000 do........ 33¾
200 do........ 102⅝	200 do......b3. 33⅞
2300 do........ 102½	200 do......s3. 33⅞
1600 do........ 102⅝	200 do........ 33¾
1200 Erie Railway.... 48¾	50 Rock Island.... 104⅛
30 do........ 50	100 do........ 104⅛
400 do........ 48½	100 do........ 104⅛
200 do........ 48⅝	300 St. Paul.... 48⅛
300 do........ 48⅞	800 do........ 48
400 do........ 48¾	100 do......b10. 48⅛
200 do........ 48⅞	100 St. Paul Pref...b3. 72
20 Morris & Essex.... 91¾	100 Tol. & Wab...b3. 53⅝
300 Lake Shore.... 82	600 do........ 53¼
2000 do........ 81¾	100 do........ 53⅛
1500 do........ 81⅝	100 do......b3. 53½
3100 do........ 81½	100 do........ 53¼
2200 do........ 81⅜	100 do........ 53⅛
1200 do........ 81½	200 do........ 53⅜
200 do......s3. 81⅜	500 do........ 53⅝
100 do........ 81⅝	1000 do........ 53¼
600 do........ 81¾	1100 do........ 53⅛
400 do........ 81⅝	400 Ohio & Miss.... 34⅜
200 do......b60. 81⅞	200 do........ 34⅛
100 do........ 81½	200 do......s3. 34
1000 do........ 81¾	500 do........ 34
2300 do........ 81¼	300 do........ 33⅞
700 do........ 81⅛	2500 do........ 33¾
200 do......b3. 81¼	400 Del., Lack. & W.. 100¾
2900 do........ 81	100 do........ 100½
1500 do......s3. 81	200 Han. & St. Jo.... 31⅝
2300 do........ 81⅛	20 do........ 31⅛
300 do......s3. 81⅛	600 C., C. & I. C.... 31½
800 do........ 81	100 do........ 31¼
500 do........ 80⅞	500 do........ 31⅛
1600 do........ 80¾	100 do........ 31¼
200 do......s3. 80¾	100 do......s3. 31⅛
400 do........ 80⅝	200 do........ 31⅛
100 do........ 80⅝	200 do......s3. 31
4050 do........ 80¾	50 St. L. & Kan. City. 32
1000 do......b3. 80⅝	100 At. & Pac. Pref.... 13⅛
1900 do........ 80⅝	100 do........ 13
	100 do........ 13¼

SATURDAY, Jan. 17—P. M.

The Bank return this afternoon shows another very large gain on the Deposits Average, amounting to $11,573,900 since last week. Of this sum there was derived from the increase in Greenbacks $4,491,900, and from the increase in Gold Notes $1,630,900. The Loans are up $2,956,500.

The proportion of Greenbacks to Deposits, including Country Bank balances, is now $55,417,900 to $231,241,100—or *Twenty-four ℘ cent.* The proportion of Greenbacks and Gold Notes to Deposits and Circulation is $89,727,900 to $258,334,900—or *Thirty-five ℘ cent.*

The sales of Gold to-day were mostly at 111¼ ℘ cent., closing at 111¼@111⅜ ℘ cent. Exchange steady at yesterday's advance to $4 84 to the £ on London, 60 days, and $4 87½ for Sight Bills. The Brokers borrowed Money on the Street to-day, in some instances as cheap as 5 ℘ cent. The Street rates range 5 to 7 ℘ cent., and the rate at Bank, generally 7 ℘ cent. On mercantile paper on the Street 7 to 9 ℘ cent. for prime names.

The Share speculation, as foreshadowed by the decline of Friday afternoon in Lake Shore and other Stocks of the active speculative class, was generally depressed to-day, the heaviest fall being in Lake Shore to 80¾ ℘ cent. on the announcement that the Board of Directors make no February Dividend. The following are the closing quotations at 3 o'clock on a weak market:

Closing Quotations—JAN. 17.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s	112¾	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	116½	117¼
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	117	117¼
American Gold	111⅜	111¼
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 84	$4 84
New-York Central and Hudson	103⅜	102⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	105½	104¼
Pacific Mail	41⅛	40⅞
St. Paul Common	48⅝	47¾
Ohio and Mississippi	34¼	33¾
Western Union	77⅛	76
Union Pacific	34¼	33¾
Lake Shore	82¼	80¾
Toledo and Wabash	54⅛	53⅛
Harlem	124¾	124
North-west	60¼	60⅛
North-west Preferred	73	72
C., C. and Indiana Central	31⅞	31⅛
Adams Express	93¾	93¾
United States Express	71¼	71
Wells-Fargo Express	69½	69½
American Express	61¼	61½
Delaware and Lackawanna	101⅛	100½
Central New-Jersey	100⅛	109
Panama	115½	115
St. Paul Preferred	72¾	71¾
Atlantic and Pacific	13	13½
Erie	50⅜	48¾

The Customs receipts at the Sub-Treasury today were $237,000, and for the week $2,619,000. The Gold Interest paid out during the week amounts to $2,066,500.

The following are the prices for the various Public Funds of the United States. The demand good, and Bonds not abundant:

6 ℘ ct., reg., '81	116¾	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	116¼
6 ℘ ct., coup., '81	118	5-20 reg., '67	116¾
5-20 reg., '62	113½	5-20 coup., '67	117¼
5-20 coup., '62	113¾	5-20 reg., '68	116¾
Called Bonds, '62	112	5-20 coup., '68	116¾
5-20 reg., '64	113¾	10-40 regist'd	112¾
5-20 coup., '64	115¾	10-40 coup	113¾
5-20 reg., '65	115¾	5s coup., '81	112⅝
5-20 coup., '65	117¼	6s Currency	114¾
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	115¾		

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the Railroad Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	91	Tol. & Wab. 2d	80¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	87	Tol. & Wab. eq. bs.	75
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	87	Tol. & W. cons. con.	77½
Erie 1st, Ext.	102	Gt. West. 1st, '88	95
Erie 1st, Ind.	96	Gt. West. 2d, '93	83½
Erie 4th, 7s, '80	96¼	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	90
Erie 5th, 7s, '88	91	Gal. & Chi. Ext.	103
Long Dock Bonds	93½	Gal. & Chi. 2d	95
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	99	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	102½
Alb. & Sus. 1st bds.	99¾	Morris & Essex 2d	101½
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds.	96¼	N. J. Cen. 1st new	105½
Mich. C. con. 7s, 1902	93½	N. J. So. 1st, 7s	40
Chi., B.& Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st	109	P., F. W. & C. 1st	104
Mich. S. 8 ℘ c. 2d	97	P., F. W. & C. 2d	98
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c.	103¼	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	97
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	81⅜
Clev. & Tol. new bs.	94	Chi. & Alt. 1st	103½
Clev., P. & A. old bs.	96	Chi. & Alt. Inc.	95
Clev., P. & A. n. bs.	94	Ohio & M. con. S. F.	92
Det., M. & Tol. bds.	98½	Ohio & Miss. con.	91
Buff. & Erie new bs.	93	Ohio & Miss. 2d	79
Lake Sh. div. bds.	94	St. L. & Iron M. 1st	99
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.	96	St. L. & Iron M. 2d	82
Cen. Pac. Gold bs.	96⅜	M. & S. P. 1st, 8s, P. D.	109
U. Pac. 1st bds.	84½	M. & S. P. 1st, 7 3-10, P. D.	96
U. Pac. Land G., 7s	80	M. & S. P. 7s, G., R. D.	86
U. Pac. Inc. 10s	75⅜	M. & S. P. 1st, La C. D.	91
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. '75	102	M. & S. P. 1st, I. & M. D.	82
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.	88	M. & S. P. 1st, I. & D.	82
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	75½	M. & S. P. 1st, H. & D.	79½
North Mo. 1st	80	M. & S. P. 1st, C. & M.	79
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	101	Mil. & St. Paul 2d	80
Chi. & N. W. con. bs.	91	Chi. & Mil. 1st	92½
Chi. & N. W. Ex. bs.	80½	Joliet & Chi. 1st	100
Chi. & N. W. 1st	99	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	85
C. & N. W. coup. G. b.	84⅝	Col., C. & Ind. 2d	67½
Iowa Mid. 1st, 8s	92	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	76½
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	95	Tol., P. & W., W. D.	72
Han. & S. J. 8s, con.	82	Tol., P. & War. 2d	55
Del., L. & W. 7s, conv.	99¾	Bos., H. & Erie 1st	29½
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	97	Bos., H. & E. guar.	37½
T. & W. 1st, St. L. div.	89¼	Cedar F. & M. 1st	72

The week's imports of General Merchandise have been to the special value of $5,509,756.

We learn that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, held this day, the following closely approximate exhibit of its business for the year ending with 31st December, 1873, and of its condition on that day, was presented:

Gross earnings	$19,300,000
Operating expenses and taxes (70 per cent.)	13,510,000
Net earnings	$5,790,000
Interest	2,430,000
Total	$3,360,000
August Dividend (4%)	2,004,000
Balance	$1,356,000
Amount expended on construction and equipment account	3,587,000
Floating debt Dec. 31, 1873	5,032,000

The Directors determined that it was inexpedient to declare a dividend at this semi-annual period. Complete and detailed figures are in course of preparation, and will appear in the report of the company, to be presented to the stockholders at the annual meeting.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JAN. 17.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	98½	....
City 6s, new	101⅞	102
Camden and Amboy	120	120¼
Pennsylvania Central	90	90⅛
Reading	116	116¼
Lehigh Valley	58⅞	59
Catawissa Preferred	42½	42¾
Philadelphia and Erie	23	23¼
Northern Central	30	30¼
Lehigh Navigation	83½	83¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	93½	93¾

The Export Clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the steamer Republic, for Liverpool—2,831 bales Cotton, 140 bxs. Hams, 515 bbls. Pork, 1,361 bxs. Bacon, 41 pks. Can-meats, 500 bags Coffee, 4,457 bxs. Cheese, 998 sacks Oil-cake, 16,852 bushels Wheat, 62 hhds. Tallow, 16 bbls. Oysters.

By the steamer City of Brooklyn, for Liverpool—250 bags Clover-seed, 1,717 bxs. Bacon, 27 tcs. Beef, 186 bbls. Pork, 151 cases Borax, 134 cases Hams, 100 cases Extract Logwood, 13 cases Machinery, 28 cases Sewing-machines, 118 bbls. Tongues, 10 bales Leather, 97 bbls. Game, 125 pks. Lard, 873 bales Cotton, 751 bxs. Cheese, 260 bbls. Apples.

By the brig Astrea, for Liverpool—1,006 bbls. Naphtha.

By the bark Columbine, for London—3,059 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship Ne Plus Ultra, for London—115 bales Leather, 631 bbls. Resin, 92 tcs. Pigs' Heads, 20 pks. Machinery, 33 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 50 hhds. Lamp Black, 37,323 bushels Wheat, 400 Oars, 187 bxs. Clocks, 50 cases Paper, 197 pks. Pails, 2,546 bbls. Flour, 19 hhds. Tobacco, 8 bales Bark, 3,000 bbls. Linseed-oil.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ UNITED STATES BONDS.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 94 Broadway, buys, sells and exchanges all issues of United States Bonds at market prices.

J. A. GARLAND,
Manager Government Bond Department.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OF MERCANTILE FIRMS and individuals received in either currency or coin; interest allowed thereon. All facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks. Orders for Investment Securities, also Gold and Exchange, executed.

☞ A LIMITED NUMBER OF WEST WISCONSIN Railway First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds for sale by AUG. J. BROWN & SON, No. 59 Liberty st. Net earnings for 1873 largely in excess of interest on bonded debt.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.

West 17th st., near 5th av.—Four story, brown stone, 25x60x100.

20th st., near Broadway—Three story, brick, in good order.

West 22d st., near 6th av.—Three story, brick.

28th st., near Lexington av.—Three story, brick.

31st st., near 5th av.—Four story, brown stone.

35th st., near Madison av.—Full sized, four story, brown stone.

43d st., near Madison av.—First class, four story, brown stone.

46th st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Elegant four story, brown stone.

53d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Four story, brown stone.

5th av., near 11th st.—Full sized, three story, brick.

Also many other houses for sale and to let on 5th, Madison, and other principal avenues and cross streets, at all prices. Lists and full particulars at our offices.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
No. 7 Pine st.,
Branch office, No. 33 East 17th st.

EIGHTH AV. CORNER FOR INVESTMENT.—The valuable property north-easterly corner 8th av. and 57th st. is offered for sale at a bargain for permanent investment; lot 25 feet 10 by 100. Terms very easy. Apply to
D. F. BAKER,
No. 138 West 44th st.

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS.—RARE chance; for sale or to lease, two fine, new stores on Union square; very desirable for furniture; amount of purchase or rental money will be taken in furniture.
OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway and 17th st.

JOHN S. PIERCE, NO. 103 BROADWAY, REAL estate broker and agent for the renting and care of property. Makes a specialty of taking charge of estates, renting, collecting, &c. Gives his personal attention to all business intrusted to his care. Charge of estates solicited.

FOR SALE—THE BANKING-HOUSE ON THE north-west corner of Nassau and Pine sts., brown stone, five stories high, 37x83. Terms of payment liberal. Apply on the premises. ISAAC H. BAILEY,
Receiver National Bank of Commonwealth.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS CHEAP.—18 EAST 57th, 20, 22 West 56th, 1, 17 East 53d, 22, 31 West 52d, 13 East 45th, 31 West 30th, 7 West 34th; 5th av., 438, 584, 781.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st.

ONLY $26,000.—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE English-basement house in 21st st., near 5th av.; perfect order; very desirable for professional man.
OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway and 17th st.

STORE PROPERTY—FOR SALE A VERY FINE iron store on Broadway, midway between Grand Central Hotel and Stewart's; will be sold at a figure making it a prime investment.
DAVISON BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$60 PER MONTH RENT, OR INTEREST ON purchase money; forty-three minutes from Liberty st., near depots; fifty trains at stage fares; unequaled travel; desirable summer or Winter suburban residence and grounds; twelve rooms, gas, bath, lawn, garden, fruit and shade trees; pleasant and healthy location. Apply at West Elizabeth (Central Railroad of New-Jersey) Station, or address OWNER, Box No. 184, Elizabeth, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—NOS. 18 AND 20 VESEY ST., FIRST floor, basement, and sub-cellar, 50x100 feet, now occupied by M. A. Happock & Co. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

TO LET—NO. 157 CHAMBERS ST., FOR BUTTER, cheese, and produce business; possession given immediately. Apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 231 Broadway.

TO LEASE—STORES NOS. 520 AND 522 BROADWAY; size, 25x100 each; will be let separately or together. JOHN F. DOYLE, No. 37 Wall st.

A FINE FIRST FLOOR TO LET WITH GOOD fixtures, No. 816 2d av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—IMPROVED OR UNIMPROVED PROPerty in Harlem or North New-York in exchange for a fine country seat, with water front, on the Hudson River.
T. J. DUNKIN, JR., & CO.,
No. 554 3d av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE A suite of rooms unfurnished, for light housekeeping, in good locality, at moderate rent; state price and address W., Box No. 22, Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventh Ward, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, Jan. 26, 1874, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for furnishing sliding doors, &c., for Grammar School No. 12.

Specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

The name of the party offering a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

DAVID HAYS,
LAWRENCE G. GOULDING,
JOHN H. BOSCHEN,
GEORGE G. HALLOCK,
JAMES W. McBARRON,
Board of School Trustees, Seventh Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1874.

ICE-CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,
$1 60 PER GALLON.
Also excellent CHARLOTTE RUSSE and Jellies at much below other prices.
J. M. HORTON & CO.
Depots, No. 305 4th av. and No. 1,264 Broadway, near 32d st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!
BOKER'S BITTERS.
Beware of Counterfeits.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.,
are now open for the season.
Send for circular.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Extra Inducements to Purchasers.

PREVIOUS TO STOCK-TAKING

GOODS IN ALL THE DEPARTMENTS

WILL BE SOLD AT

A REDUCTION OF PRICES

FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY.

LORD & TAYLOR,

GRAND ST. AND CHRYSTIE. BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.

WINTER DRESS GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will offer on TUESDAY, Jan. 20, at greatly-reduced prices,

Their Entire Winter Stock

Of new and desirable styles of this season's manufacture.

And they will offer on centre counter in rotunda a large and costly purchase of rich

LYONS PLAIN SILKS

Of the most distingué shades of colors, at the extremely low price of $3 50 per yard; formerly $5 50 and $6.

They will also open a new

Mourning Department,

Corner section, Broadway and 10th st., in which every requisite for

FAMILY MOURNING

Will be placed on sale. None but the very best makes of Black Goods will be offered, and, for the convenience of customers, they will organize in this department an additional section for the sale of

BLACK AND HALF-MOURNING SILKS,

Which have been thoroughly tested for reliability and durability.

They respectfully solicit an examination of these stocks.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Are offering the balance of their stock of Black and Colored

Paris Made
Silk Dresses.

The most stylish and elegant that could be procured, at prices largely below the cost of importation.

FANCY SILK AND CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTH DITTO, $25 EACH UPWARD.

VELVET SACQUES AND POLONAISE

And BEAVER CLOTH SACQUES AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

A large invoice of CHILDREN'S and MISSES'

Embroidered Pique Dresses,

Very rich and elegant, at extraordinarily low prices.

A large invoice of Long and Square

Real India Camel's Hair Shawls

At prices much below their value.

Also, a very large variety of

Bombay Traveling Shawls,

from $18 each upward.

An immense stock of Long and Square

FRENCH BROCHE SHAWLS

And OTTOMAN FANCY WOOL SHAWLS at prices less than the cost of importation.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

Popular Trade.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Have largely replenished all their

POPULAR STOCKS OF

Housekeeping Goods, Etc. Etc.

Viz.: LINENS, LINEN SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, BLANKETS, ETC.

DOMESTIC SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS in every variety, from 6c. per yard upward. They also offer a large lot of short lengths of

LINENS,

LINEN SHEETINGS, PILLOW-CASE LINENS, DAMASKS, as well as TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, ETC., ETC., (a little out of order,) at a very large reduction from regular prices. Also

Carpets, Upholstering Goods,

CURTAIN MATERIALS, FURNITURE COVERINGS, EMBROIDERED LACE, and NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.

Presenting an unusual opportunity to purchasers to supply their wants at unprecedentedly low prices.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway.—Styles complete; patterns with cloth models of them now ready; patterns fitted to the form, warranted perfect; cutting and basting.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, (MIDDLE-AGED,) formerly a member of the Bar, and for many years and at present engaged as accountant to a large public company doing business in Canada, is desirous of obtaining an appointment as manager or Secretary of a company, or some similar situation, where a thorough, general knowledge of business and a large experience in correspondence and financial management would be considered desirable qualifications; first-class testimonials as to business ability and personal character can be furnished; liberal salary required. Address J. N., Box 676, Montreal, Canada.

PARTNER WANTED WITH CAPITAL TO ENGAGE in the manufacture of wrought iron of superior quality by a new process, which is approved by the best authorities. A large demand exists for the iron which is now exclusively supplied from abroad at much greater cost than the iron proposed to be made. Apply to JAMES HENDERSON, No. 30 Broadway.

A FRENCHMAN KNOWING THE BUILDING works, molds and moldings of the artificial stone, possessor of a patent fire-proof for walls, partitions, roofs, &c., exceedingly advantageous, wishes to be in correspondence with a building company or master. Write to Mr. VACHEY, No. 328 Monroe st., New-York.

A PERSON OF BUSINESS EXPERIENCE wishes the position of financial and office partner in some manufacturing business, well established; would invest $15,000 to $20,000. Address A. B. C., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 OR $12,000 in a first-class manufacturing business paying good profits; a good accountant or salesman preferred. Address E. A. H., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—ANDREW KOCH plaintiff, against L. Y. FASSEN, and ——— FASSEN, composing the firm of Fassen & Kroner, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City of New-York, on the 17th day of January, 1874, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 194 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight hundred and thirty dollars and fifty cents in gold coin, with interest from the 9th day of September, 1872, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated Nov. 19, 1873.
G. W. WINGATE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

COAL AND WOOD.

EMPIRE WOOD DEPOT,
NO. 154 EAST 25TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.
Cord and Kindling Wood—Oak, Hickory, and Pine Wood in large or small quantities of the very best quality. Orders by mail delivered with dispatch free of charge.
WM. E. WILLIAMS.

AT KINZEY'S.

Great clearing sale.
Bargains in every department.

LACE DEPARTMENT.
Valenciennes Laces, 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c.
Thread Edgings, 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c.

AT KINZEY'S.
French Guipures, 6c., 8c., 10c. up.
Duchess Laces, 6c., 8c., 10c. up.

AT KINZEY'S.
Silk Brussels Net, 19c. up.
Colored Crapes, 25c. yard.

AT KINZEY'S.
Grenadine Veils, 25c.
Applique Laces, 15c. yard.

AT KINZEY'S.
Real point Collars, 96c. up.
Real lace Collars, 29c. up.

AT KINZEY'S.
Fine linen Collars, 3c. up.
Fine linen Sleeves, 25c. pair.

EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT.
Lots of Hamburg Embroideries, closing out, 5c., 6c., 8c., 9c., 12½c. up.

AT KINZEY'S.
Daisy Rufflings, 19c. piece.
Lace Rufflings, 29c. piece.

AT KINZEY'S.
Neck Rufflings, 6c., 10c. up.
Shirt Rufflings, 10c., 12½c. up.

AT KINZEY'S.
Fine Tuckings, 6c. yard.
Linen tape Trimmings, 19c. piece.

AT KINZEY'S.
Rubber Shirt Protector, 15c.
Cashe's Rufflings, 20c. piece.

AT KINZEY'S.
Handkerchiefs closing out.
Silk Ties, 10c. to 50c.

TRIMMING DEPARTMENT.
Silk Fringes, 3c. yard up.
Beaded Gimps, 10c. up.

AT KINZEY'S.
Silk Velvets, 75c., $1 up.
Velveteens, 25c., 39c., 49c.

AT KINZEY'S.
Lining Silks, 50c. up.
Trimming Silks, 50c. up.

AT KINZEY'S.
French Flowers closing.
Ostrich Feathers closing.

RIBBON DEPARTMENT.
Silk Ribbons, 3c., 6c. up.
Watered Ribbons, 6c., 10c. up.

AT KINZEY'S.
Gros grain Ribbons, 10c., 15c. up.
Sash Ribbons, 15c., 25c., 31c. up.

AT KINZEY'S.
Wide Windsor Sashes, $1.
Roman Sash Ribbons, 50c.

UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENT.
Tucked and embroidered Drawers, 59c.
Tucked Skirts, 59c.

AT KINZEY'S.
Tucked Chemise, 79c.
Embroidered Skirts, $2 75.

AT KINZEY'S.
Night Dresses, Sacques, Chemises, &c., closing.

CLEARING SALE.
Genuine Coutille Corsets, $1 69.
French woven Corsets, 50c. up.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.
One-button Kids, 25c., 31c.
Two-button Kids, 50c.

AT KINZEY'S.
French cloth Gloves, 25c.
Silk lined Gloves, 15c.

AT KINZEY'S.
Gent's Kid Gloves, 75c.
Gent's dogskin do. 69c.

CLEARING SALE.
Reynier's dogskin do., 96c.
warranted real Kids, 50c.

AT KINZEY'S.
Swiss carved Bracelets, 15c. up
Swiss Hat Racks, 5c.

AT KINZEY'S.
Swiss Wall Pockets, 25c. up.
Swiss Carved Frames, 15c. up.

NOTION DEPARTMENT.
Real Buttons, 5c., 6c., 7c. doz
Pins, 14 rows, 2c. paper.

AT KINZEY'S.
English Tooth Brushes, 7c.
Elastic Garters, 5c. pair.

AT KINZEY'S.
100 yards Silk Twist, 6c.
200 yards Clark's Cotton, 4c.

AT KINZEY'S.
Twilled Tapes, 2c. roll.
best 200 yards Cotton, 3c.

WILLIAM KINZEY'S
Machine Silk, 3c. spool.
Spool Silks, 1c. spool.

NOS. 767 AND 769 BROADWAY,
CORNER 9TH ST.
corner opposite Stewart's.

OPENING OF

New Spring Prints,

CAMBRICS

AND

PERCALES.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Will offer, on MONDAY, Jan. 19, a large and full stock of the

LATEST STYLES

IN THE ABOVE GOODS.

Broadway, corner 19th st.

WILSON & GREIG

NO. 771 BROADWAY,

(CORNER OF 9TH ST.,)

Call special attention to their facilities in

DRESSMAKING

for BALLS, RECEPTIONS, and EVENING PARTIES.

This department is under the most competent management. The latest Paris styles are constantly received, and orders are executed with promptitude, and at reasonable charges.

A large assortment of elegant EMBROIDERED TULLE and ORGANDIE OVERDRESSES and FLOUNCES for Party and Evening Dresses, at very low prices.

These goods are entirely new, and not to be found elsewhere, being our own importation.

Just received, one case WHITE SATIN STRIPE GRENADINE (silk and wool) at 50c. per yard; worth 85c. per yard, very desirable for Evening Dresses and Polonaise.

New Paris Silk FICHUS, BOWS and TIES, very cheap.

BOUDIER'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES,

selling off at reduced prices.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

CLOAKS AND SUITS, LADIES' AND

CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING,

and all other departments of the house, to make room for their Spring importations.

Selling out the entire stock of

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,

to give up the department.

FURS! FURS!

closing out regardless of cost.

WILSON & GREIG

NO. 771 BROADWAY,

(CORNER OF 9TH ST.)

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS
GUARANTEED BY THE
Equitable Trust Company,
$1,000,000 CAPITAL!

These Real Estate Mortgage Bonds are commended to the attention of the most
CONSERVATIVE INVESTORS.

First—They have the individual liability of the maker.

Second—Each bond is secured by a first mortgage of real estate of not less than double its value.

Third—The prompt payment of both principal and interest of every bond is guaranteed by this company.

The company guaranteeing these bonds receives no deposits, owes no money, and incurs no obligation of any character, except those arising from such guarantee, thereby keeping its whole capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS unimpaired to meet at all times the prompt payment of both principal and interest of these bonds.

All mortgages securing these bonds are formally approved by the following Executive Board:

R. L. KENNEDY, ADRIAN ISELIN,
SAMUEL WILLETS, JAS. A. ROOSEVELT,
WM. REMSEN, EUGENE KELLY,
CHAS. BUTLER, JOHN D. MAXWELL,
HENRY P. HAVEN, GUSTAV H. KISSEL.

These securities bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and are offered for sale at par and interest at the office of the Equitable Trust Company No. 78 Cedar st.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

Houston & Texas Central Railroad
FIRST MORTGAGE
LAND GRANT SINKING FUND
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

THE ROAD IS ENTIRELY COMPLETED, with full connections North and East, and its net earnings three times the interest on these bonds. In addition to thirty town sites of great value, the company owns 5,500,000 ACRES OF EXCELLENT LAND, well located, the sale of which, in addition to an annual sinking fund of two per cent. of the amount of bonds, is specially devoted to the purpose of paying said bonds.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall St.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.
SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER.
PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903.
PRICE, 92½, AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
For sale on behalf of the company by
SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,
Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.

The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO
No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.
ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.
TRAVELERS' CREDITS.
Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., receive deposits subject to check at sight; allow Four per cent. interest on daily balances. Bills on London. Letters of Credit for Travelers.

GEO. W. KING & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY,
Successors to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.
Exchange on the principal cities of Europe.
CORRESPONDENTS IN PARIS,
Messrs. LHERBETTE, KANE & CO.,
33 Rue du Quatre Septembre.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 39 WILLIAM ST., New-York, Jan. 6, 1874.

FOR SEVERAL YEARS PAST OUR BOARD have been anxious to abolish the distinction between the "Preferred" and "Common" Stock of this Company, as there were only two shares of Common Stock out, and it was no longer necessary that there should be two classes of Stock.

At the last meeting of the Stockholders held in Providence on the 30th of September, 1873, the following resolution was passed for the purpose of accomplishing this end, viz.:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be and they are hereby authorized to abolish the distinction between Common and Preferred Stock, and to cause the whole to be held as Common Stock in such manner as they may see fit.

And the Board in accordance with the above resolution, have caused a new form of certificate to be prepared, and at their last meeting, held Dec. 30, 1873, passed the following resolution, viz.:

On motion, *Resolved*, That the Board will adopt the certificate presented by the Treasurer for use of the Company after the 10th January proximo, and that a circular be issued and sent to each shareholder, requesting them to send in the certificates now held by them and to receive in lieu thereof the new form.

In accordance with the above, we beg to request you to send at your earliest convenience after 10th January, to Messrs. M. MORGAN'S SONS, Financial Agents, the certificates which you now hold, for exchange into certificates of the new form.

SAMUEL B. BABCOCK, President.
HENRY MORGAN, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS AND IOWA FARM MORTGAGES.
PAYING TEN PER CENT.
Running from three to five years.
First lien on Improved Farms. Interest payable semi-annually at our office.
DAVIDSON & BEECHER,
NO. 26 BROAD ST., New-York.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 43 Exchange place, New-York,
Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out of town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight.
JOHN HONE, Jr.,
H. S. NICHOLAS,
H. CHAUVITEAU.

MARYLAND COAL COMPANY,
NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the afternoon of the 20th inst. and reopened on the morning of Feb. 4.   S. T. ROSS, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE SCRIP.
ATLANTIC MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP wanted by   WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE BALANCE OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE MASONIC HALL AND ASYLUM FUND, amounting to $125,000, will be received by the undersigned until Jan. 24. These bonds are part of an issue of $400,000, secured by a first and only mortgage on the valuable plot of land situated on the north-east corner of 6th av. and West 23d st., in the City of New-York, and the massive granite building now in process of erection on the same, and nearly completed. The land alone cost $350,000, and the cost of both land and building will amount to over $1,000,000.

The principal of the bonds is payable Sept. 15, 1891, and they bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable March 15 and Sept. 15. By legal enactment, savings banks may invest in these bonds to an amount not exceeding ten per cent. of their assets.

The proposals will be opened on MONDAY, Jan. 26, at 12 o'clock M. The right to reject any or all proposals is reserved by the Trustees of said fund.

Proposals may be addressed to JAMES M. AUSTIN, Treasurer, care of O. D. Ashley & Co., No. 2 Exchange court, of whom further information can be obtained.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New-York, Jan. 14, 1874.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF this bank held on the 13th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

R. H. LOWRY, T. A. BUCKLEY,
J. J. CRANE, E. W. CORLIES,
W. S. TISDALE, G. G. SAMPSON,
H. A. HOWE, W. H. GUION,
J. BOORMAN JOHNSTON, S. R. STONE,
W. L. COGSWELL, G. B. CARHART.

At a meeting of the board held this day, ROBERT H. LOWRY was unanimously elected President, JOHN J. CRANE, Vice President, and EUGENE H. PULLEN, Assistant Cashier.   HENRY W. FORD, Cashier.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK, NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 12, 1874.

WE ARE PREPARED TO ATTEND TO FUNDING and registering Tennessee Coupons and Bonds. Information cheerfully given, and a copy of the Funding law furnished gratis on application.
EDGAR JONES, Cashier.
We refer to Importers' and Traders' National Bank, Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

LOST—CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating a certain CHECK for Five Thousand Dollars on the National Bank of Commerce, Boston, Mass., signed by Alpheus Hardy, H. Harris, and H. Montgomery, Trustees of the estate of Joshua Sears, deceased, Boston, Mass., Dec. 24, 1873, payable to the order of J. B. & J. M. Cornell, by them indorsed for deposit in Oriental Bank, New-York, payment on the same being stopped.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Metaline Company, and the Foreign Metaline Company will be held at the offices of Hilton, Campbell & Bell, No. 257 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 20, at 3 P. M.   JOSEPH BELL, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, Jan. 9, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at their office on TUESDAY, Jan. 20, 1874, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.   JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

A FUND OF $40,000 TO BUY GOOD SECOND mortgages on improved real estate; also estate and other moneys to loan on first mortgage.   EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar st.

FINANCIAL.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, Jan. 17, 1874.

On Thursday, 15th inst., the Board of Directors of this bank met for the purpose of testifying in a formal manner to their high appreciation of the character and services of the retiring President, Mr. NATHANIEL HAYDEN, who for fifteen years has presided over the bank. Mr. HAYDEN carries with him the respect and affection of every director and employe of the bank.

The testimonial selected was an elegant silver bowl, ladle, and salver, suitably inscribed; also, a handsomely-engrossed letter, reading as follows:

New-York, Jan. 13, 1874.

Nathaniel Hayden, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, composing the entire Directors of the Chatham National Bank, have with regret read your letter wherein you state that by reason of continued ill health, you feel compelled to decline a re-election as President.

The reason mentioned therein and your unalterable determination as expressed in a personal interview to retire at the end of your term, prevent us from urging you to change that determination; but we cannot allow you to part from us without expressing our warm appreciation of the valuable services you have rendered in the fifteen years during which you have presided over this bank, your devotion, discreet management, and untiring industry have given it almost unparalleled prosperity.

In severing the tie which has so long bound us together we desire to thank you for the courtesy and kindness which we have uniformly received in all of our intercourse with you, and to assure you that you carry to your retirement our cherished wishes that your health may receive benefit therefrom, and that quiet domestic enjoyment in the home of your youth, among friends who are dear to you, may add many years to your life.

We are, dear Sir, your sincere and affectionate friends.

CHARLES SANDFORD, SAMUEL R. PLATT,
BENJ. W. MERRIANO, H. B. LOOMIS,
CHARLES J. SHEPARD, CHARLES HAUSELT,
THOMAS DAVENPORT, GEORGE FARMER,
GEORGE C. COLLINS, HENRY W. BELCHER,
JOSEPH M. COOPER, HENRY A. DIKE,
THOMAS WOODWARD, WM. A. BREWER, Jr.

CITY OF ROCHESTER
7 Per Cent.
WATER LOAN BONDS.
CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION.
ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

FOR SALE.
Strictly First Class
7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.
RAILROAD BONDS.
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS.
And other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent., at low rates, by
Albert H. Nicolay & Co.,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.
N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 22 years.

PROPOSALS FOR $3,821,900 CONSOLIDATED STOCKS
of the
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

For the purpose of providing means for paying the bonds of the City and County, maturing Feb. 1, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's office until TUESDAY, Jan. 27, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $3,821,900, of the consolidated stocks of the City and County of New-York, to wit:

Consolidated stock of the City of New-York, authorized by section 2, chapter 756, Laws of 1873; section 4, chapter 444, Laws of 1872, and chapter 323, Laws of 1871, payable Dec. 1, 1896, $2,947,200.

Consolidated stock of the County of New-York, authorized by section 2, chapter 756, Laws of 1873; section 4, chapter 444, Laws of 1872, and chapter 323, Laws of 1871, payable Dec. 1, 1896, $874,700.

Said stocks will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of June and December in each year.

Each proposal should be sealed, and indorsed "Proposals for consolidated stocks of the City and County of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Controller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the City and County require it.

For full information, see advertisement in the *City Record*.   ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 16, 1874.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1874.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, HELD ON THE 13th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

JOHN CASTREE, CHAS. BURKHALTER,
DAVID B. MOSES, JOHN T. WILSON,
JOHN HOMER, HARVEY P. FARRINGTON,
ISAAC ODELL, JAMES McBRIDE,
WM. A. THOMSON, JOHN L. JEWETT, Jr.,
CHARLES S. BROWN.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, JOHN CASTREE was unanimously re-elected President and CHARLES BURKHALTER Vice President.
J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 104 BROADWAY,
New-York, Jan. 14, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.
CHARLES BAMBURGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 82 BROADWAY, New-York, Jan. 16, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED STATES Express Company have declared a quarterly dividend of two (2) dollars per share, payable at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on and after Feb. 2, prox.

The transfer-books will close (at the "Union Trust Company of New-York,") at two (2) o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the 20th inst., and remain closed until Tuesday, Feb. 3.   GEORGE G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK. (Established 1787.) OFFICE, No. 64 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1874.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. was declared; also, an Extra Dividend of Five per Cent., both payable on and after Jan. 15, 1874.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst.   JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, New-York, Dec. 27, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1874.

The transfer-books will be closed after the 10th, until the 31st of January.   H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, Jan. 14, 1874.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent., is payable on demand.
CHARLES D. HARTSHORNE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1874.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

OFFICE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL ST., New-York, Jan. 14, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of the company, payable on demand.   THEO. KEELER, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, 42D ST. AND 8TH AV., New-York, Dec. 20, 1873.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AN INTEREST DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX Per Cent. per annum will be paid to depositors entitled thereto, on and after Jan. 20, 1874.   JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 149 Broadway, corner Liberty st., New-York, Jan. 12, 1874.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. is payable on demand.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 207 BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON ST., New-York, Jan. 14, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after the 19th inst.
J. JAY NESTELL, Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, New-York, Dec. 20, 1873.

FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
A semi-annual dividend of Three Dollars per share will be paid on and after the 2d of January ensuing.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL ST., New-York, Jan. 7, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after the 14th inst.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—STANDARD Fire Insurance Company, No. 117 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 12, 1874. A Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. is payable on demand.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE
REPUBLIC
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 153 Broadway.
New-York, Jan. 3, 1874.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held this day, a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared, payable on TUESDAY, Jan. 6.

ALSO,
A SCRIP DIVIDEND OF FIFTY PER CENT.
on the earned premiums of 1873, on participating policies, was declared, for which certificates will be issued on and after March 2, 1874.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

44TH DIVIDEND
CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OFFICE, NO. 156 BROADWAY.

A Semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT. has been declared, payable on demand.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.
New-York, Jan. 5, 1874.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, New-York, Jan. 17, 1874.

The Board of Managers of this company have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock now represented by outstanding certificates.

This dividend, together with the INTEREST ACCRUED SINCE AUG. 1 UPON PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on and after MONDAY, the 2d FEBRUARY NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, 21st inst., and remain closed until the morning of Thursday, 5th February next.

By order of the board.
JAMES C. HAITT, Treasurer.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST., New-York, Jan. 7, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES OF this company and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of January, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

The transfer-books of the company will be closed on the evening of SATURDAY, the 17th of January, and reopened on WEDNESDAY, the 21st of January.
JAMES H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 149 BROADWAY.
New-York, Jan. 7, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
JAN. 8, 1874.   W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 345 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT, payable on demand.
NATHAN HARPER, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 8, 10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3, 10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:30 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.   D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 7:10, 8:05 and 9:05 A. M., 3 and 4:35 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 3, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.
NOTICE.

On and after Dec. 1, 1873, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MONDAY EVENING, A TURQUOISE EARRING, in going from No. 68 East 24th st. to No. 30 West 37th st. If the finder will leave it at No. 30 West 37th st., he will be suitably rewarded.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., Junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME LANDAU BUILT BY Brewster, of Broome st., and used but a few times; also a large Westchester rockaway in perfect order; will be sold cheap. Address W. G., Box No. 139 Times Office.

ANY GENTLEMAN HAVING A GOOD TEAM OF road horses, (must be perfectly sound and young,) which he wishes to sell cheap, can find a bona-fide cash purchaser by addressing, with full description, &c., J. M. G., Box No. 4,494 Post-office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AN ENTIRELY NEW AND fine Portland sleigh; sold because the owner has no use for it.
Can be seen at Brewster's, No. 65 East 25th st., or 5th av., corner 27th st.

GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE THEIR HORSES clipped for $5, at their own stables, in the neatest style. Address JAMES McSWEENEY, Central Park Stable, 7th av. and 59th st., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., Junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.—TYLER House, corner 12th st. and Broadway, newly furnished and renovated; rooms spacious and elegant; $3 per day; lodgings, $1; permanent guests, $10 per week upward, according to location of room.

NO. 120 EAST 19TH ST.
A suite of two or three handsomely-furnished rooms may be had with board. The location is central and desirable in all respects.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING NO BOARDERS, will let, with board, the second floor and back parlor, en suite or separately; handsomely furnished, large closets, bath, &c. Address S. A. C., Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD, SINGLE ROOMS, $3 and $4 per week; also, elegantly-furnished floors, with or without private table. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, Everett Library, No. 538 6th av.

NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH AMPLE closets, single or en suite, in a private family; references required. Call at No. 37 Lafayette place. Classes in French language.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS. —A desirable suite of apartments on parlor floor, with private table, on reasonable terms, in the spacious double house No. 45 5th av.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK, EAST 20TH ST.— A suite of three rooms on second and a large hall room on third floor for first-class parties. House extra width. Location unexceptionable.

NO. 43 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR FIFTH Avenue Hotel—Third story front and hall rooms connecting, with board; hall rooms for gentlemen; table boarders taken; references.

TWENTY-THIRD ST.—TWO HANDSOME PARLORS, corner, first floor, and alcove room on third floor, with first-class board. No. 200 West 23d.
JOHN P. WORSTELL.

NO. 38 JANE ST.—A GERMAN BOARDING house; some nicely furnished; rooms to let, with board, for lady and gentleman, or single.

PLEASANT ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, with or without board, at No. 46 West 32d st. Apply on Saturdays from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

NO. 29 WEST 31ST ST., NEAR GRAND HOTEL. —A small family will let to gentlemen, without board, one large room; also small room.

A HANDSOME PARLOR AND ALCOVE AND hall room, third floor front, with board; references. No. 30 East 35th st.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.—TWO HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, liberal table, and comforts of a refined house.

ELEGANT SECOND FLOOR, EN SUITE OR separately; board or private table; also front hall room, (sunny.) No. 33 West 33d st., near 5th av.

NO. 24 WEST 39TH ST.—TO LET, SECOND-story back room, with board; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 123, NEAR 10TH ST. TWO hall rooms and a basement to let, with board.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS AND first-class private table, in central location, for a family of four, consisting of gentleman, wife, son (eleven years of age) and maid servant. Private family preferred, where there are no other boarders. Address, stating terms, location, and particulars in full, R. F., Box No. 1,131 Post Office.

WANTED—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, A LARGE room on second or third floor, handsomely furnished, and where the table cannot be excelled; location preferred between 5th and 6th avs., above 30th st. Address S., Box No. 129 *Times* Office, stating full particulars and price.

BOARD WANTED—IN A GOOD NEIGHBORHOOD in New-York or Brooklyn, for gentleman, wife, two children, (one about six and the other two years old,) and two servants; private table preferred; will not pay more than $200 per month. Address C. S., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN WITH BEST REFERENCES, desires for a permanency in a quiet private family, a room and bedroom without board. Address LAWYER, Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

AT STAMFORD, CONN.—BOARD, WITH PLEASANT home and first-class table; terms moderate. Apply at No. 206 West 39th st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

TRADES' SAVINGS BANK,
WEST 23D ST.,
Near 8th av.,
Have declared their usual Dividend of
SEVEN (7) PER CENT.,
Payable Jan. 20.

The business of this Bank increased more than one-half; in safety equal to the best institutions. Money deposited or drawn at any time. INTEREST FROM DATE OF DEPOSIT, thus saving accounts opened or transferred to this Bank from loss of interest. Deposits before Jan. 20 draw interest from Jan. 1.

Accounts opened of any amount and drawn against by check when desired. Bank open till 8 P. M.

C. B. LeBARON, President.
I. M. FRAZEE, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS,
No. 67 BLEECKER ST., (opposite Crosby st.,) New-York, Jan. 14, 1874.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared the usual interest, under the provision of the by-laws, for the last six months ending the 31st December, as follows:

At the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and under five hundred dollars, and of Four per Cent. per annum on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward, payable on and after the third Monday (being the 19th) of this month.

Also, an extra interest, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the said half-yearly interest, and calculated on the same principle.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass-books at any time when required on and after the 19th inst.

CHARLES E. SWORDS, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 1 AND 3 3D AV.,
Opposite Cooper Institute.

INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 21, or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and will draw interest from Jan. 1.

DEPOSITS made now draw interest from Jan. 1.

By order of Board of Trustees.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, Vice Presidents.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
1874—JANUARY INTEREST.

The twenty-seventh semi-annual interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit for one or more months next previous to Jan. 1, will be credited and paid on and after Wednesday, Jan. 21.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of January.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st of January.

Bank-books in German, French, and English.

Bank No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal st.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK,
No. 420 GRAND ST., between Attorney and Ridge.
Money deposited before Jan. 21 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
WM. P. BUCKMASTER, President.
ROBERT HOE, GEO. C. SCOFIELD, Vice Presidents.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, 3D AV., CORNER 29th st.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, on the first day of January, 1874, will be paid on and after Jan. 20.

All money deposited on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 906 and 908 3d av., corner 55th st.

MONEY DEPOSITED until Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1ST OF JANUARY, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank opens daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 170 6TH AV., CORNER 12TH ST.

INTEREST BEGINS THE FIRST OF EVERY MONTH. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. BANK OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 9 A. M. TO 3 P. M.
JOHN F. WHITE, President.
[illegible], Secretary.

FOR SALE—PEW NO. 83, MIDDLE AISLE, IN DR. HALL'S church, corner of 19th st. and 5th av. Inquire at No. 130 Water st., [illegible].

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Begins at 8; over at 11. Saturday Matinee at 1:30.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

SEVENTH WEEK AND
UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS
of Mr. Boucicault's new play,
LED ASTRAY.

There is no DIMINUTION in the interest of the public in this MOST CHARMING PLAY, the house being crowded to the doors at every performance. SEATS MAY BE SECURED FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

In the presentation of this beautiful play, which a leading critic declares to be "Worthy of a Parisian stage," the following favorite artists take part:
Miss Rose Eytinge,
Miss Emily Mestayer,
Mrs. Marie Wilkins,
Miss Kate Claxton,
Miss Eliza Weathersby,
Miss Kate Holland,
Mr. Charles R. Thorne, Jr.,
Mr. McKee Rankin,
Mr. Stuart Robson,
Mr. H. W. Montgomery,
Mr. Claude Burroughs,
Mr. W. H. Wilder,
Mr. W. S. Quigley.

SATURDAY, JAN. 24, AT 1:30,
EIGHTH MATINEE
OF LED ASTRAY.
Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 11 P. M.
Careful attention paid to orders by mail or telegraph. This establishment does not advertise in the New-York *Herald*.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
C. D. HESS and MAURICE GRAU..........Directors
KELLOGG GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
SEVEN NIGHTS and TWO MATINEES,
COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, Jan. 21.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 21.
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
Miss Kellogg..........as..........Lucia
Theodore Habelmann, Wm. Carlton, G. F. Hall, W. H. Tillia, Mr. Fenich, Miss Starbird.
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 22,
MARTHA.
Miss Kellogg..........as..........Lady Henrietta
Mrs. Zelda Seguin, Joseph Maas, G. F. Hall, Edward Seguin, Thomas Bartleman.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 23,
MARITANA.
Mme. Jennie Van Zandt, Mrs. Seguin, Wilford Morgan, Wm. Carlton, W. White, Mrs. White.
SATURDAY, Jan. 24—GRAND KELLOGG MATINEE
BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Miss Kellogg..........as..........Arline
FULL CHORUS and GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Mr. Frank A. Howson..........Musical Director
Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, $1 extra; Boxes, $8 and $10, according to location; Family Circle, 50 cents.
Box-office now open at Academy of Music and Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.   LESSEE, J. B. BOOTH.
SECOND WEEK OF
Mrs. J. B. BOOTH,
Who will appear as
DIANE BERARD
IN ADOLPH BELOT'S
powerfully wrought and realistic drama
THE FEMME DE FEU!
Her impersonation of which has elicited the most ENTHUSIASTIC AND RAPTUROUS APPLAUSE demanding her appearance before the curtain
FIVE TIMES
ON EACH EVENING OF ITS REPRESENTATION.
ALL THE COMPANY IN THE CAST
NEW and APPROPRIATE SCENERY,
ORIGINAL and SELECTED MUSIC,
NOVEL and INTRICATE MECHANICAL EFFECTS,
and the unrivaled sensation scene of the
PHOSPHORESCENT SEA!
SATURDAY, Jan. 24, at 1:30,
GRAND MATINEE PERFORMANCE OF
THE FEMME DE FEU!
MRS. J. B. BOOTH..........as..........Diane Berard
Seats secured in advance at the theatre, and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

M. T. BRENNAN
COTERIE.
SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL BALL,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY, JAN. 20, 1874.
JAMES B. DUPIGNAC, President.
CHARLES E. LOEW, WM. H. SHIELDS, Vice Presidents.
THOMAS J. NEALIS, CHARLES J. NEHRBAS, Secretaries.
Music by Grafulla.
Boxes may be had of Mr. Meallo, No. 416 Broadway, corner of Canal st.

BRET HARTE
Will deliver his new lecture on
AMERICAN HUMOR,
Mercantile Library Course,
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 26.
Tickets at the Library and No. 114 Broadway.

ASSOCIATION HALL.   PROCTOR.
MR. RICHARD A. PROCTOR'S
Third lecture THIS (Saturday) EVENING,
"COMETS AND METEORS."
Tickets, with reserved seat, 75 cents. For sale at Gurley's, 23d st., corner 4th av., during the day, and at the hall this evening.

AT ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY, the Piccaninnies from London for a few days only. Every afternoon at 3 and every evening at 8. Vocal and instrumental music, mirth, dancing and burlesque opera. Admission 50 cents; children half price.

"MULLIGAN GUARDS."—IMMENSE SUCCESS! Song, 40 cents. Quickstep, 40 cents. Galop, 40 cents. Mailed, postage paid. WM. A. POND & CO., Publishers, No. 547 Broadway. Branch store, No. 39 Union square.

FINE ARTS.

ART.
The most magnificent collection of
WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS
That has yet been offered for sale in this country, embracing the names of the well-known artists Agrassot, Jiminez, Vibert, Rossi, Washington, Tenkate, Beavis, De Langpre, Herbsthoffer, Gautier, Adan, Backalowicz, Dibden, Price, Earp, Boddington, Percy, Williams, Ellis, Murray, H. C. Bispham, Wm. Craig, Chapin, Faulkner, and many others.

The above are all guaranteed. Are now on exhibition, and will be positively sold, without reserve, on
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY,
Jan. 21, 22, and 23, 1874,
at 12 o'clock each day, at the Gallery, No. 60 Liberty st., New-York.
EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made to the Board of Health, and that permission has been granted by said board to remove all remains of persons now buried in the grounds or deposited in the vaults of the First Presbyterian Church, located between 1st and 2d sts. and between 1st and 2d avs. in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New-York.

Permission has also been given to have said remains removed to such cemetery or cemeteries as may be designated by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward.

If any of the relations or friends of the deceased persons, above referred to, desire to remove the remains, or desire to have the removal effected in any special manner (at their own cost) they are requested to notify the undersigned, within thirty days from the date of this advertisement.

Dated New-York, Jan. 9, 1874.

LAW. D. KIERNAN,
Clerk of the Board of Education,
Corner of Grand and Elm sts.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The copartnership of PIXLEY, ABELL, LANGLEY & BLAKE is dissolved this day in London.

The undersigned have associated themselves under the style of BLAKE BROTHERS & CO., OF LONDON, and are established at No. 62 GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD ST., LONDON. They solicit a general connection for business with their American friends. The London house have no interest or responsibilities in the BOSTON or NEW-YORK HOUSES.

STANTON BLAKE,
EDWARD LANGLEY,
FRANCIS BARRON BLAKE,
BLAKE BROS. & CO., of Boston,
BLAKE BROS. & CO., of New-York.
BOSTON, Jan. 1, 1874.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO.'S STEAM MARBLE WORKS, Nos. 217-223 West 51st st., between Broadway and 8th av. Marble and marbleized mantels, wainscoting, furniture slabs, counters, &c.; tiling, monuments, head-stones, &c.; plumbers' slabs a specialty; diamond cutting-machine in operation.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
N. SULLIVAN & CO.
have removed to Nos. 327, 329 and 331 Broadway, corner Worth st.

STEAMBOATS.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are hereby cautioned against trusting any one on account of these steamers.
W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.
BOSTON & BRADLEY, Freight Agents, No. 116 South st.
June 1, 1873.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS [illegible]

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave [illegible] for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., [illegible] connecting with road.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway.
Opens 7:15; curtain 8 o'clock.
DRAMATIC MILLENNIUM.
Great moral and sensational novelty.
Artistic chef d'œuvres of all nations.
FUN, SENTIMENT, SONG, AND DANCE.
FRONTIER LIFE ON THE STAGE.
Season of
VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.
For families, ladies, and children.
MONDAY, Jan. 19, 1874.
Look at the avalanche of talent.

James Collins; Martha Wren, the character vocalist; Prince Fritz, the funny Dutch boy; Marion Reques, the vocalist; George Dunbar, Frank Donaldson, Geo. H. Adams, and W. B. Antonio, the great gymnasts; Ned Buntline, the author and actor; John McMahon and Homer Lane, the athletes; Prof. Davis and his trained dogs; King Sarbro, the daring Japanese acrobatist; Delehanty and Hengler, the inimitable; Eugene Blitz, with Punch and Judy; Wm. Carter, the banjoist; Joe Childress, hat spinners; Kittie Brooks, the cantatrice; J. W. McAndrews, the peerless Ethiopian; a troupe of Iroquois Indians.

Together with an unsurpassed
COMEDY AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.
Each evening's entertainment preceded by the life-like picture of
LIFE ON THE PLAINS,
by
NED BUNTLINE,
introducing his pony Juno, a troupe of Iroquois Indians, and the veritable Scott, the world-famed frontier scout and terror of the red men.
Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.
Admission—Family circle, 30 cents; parquet and balcony, 50 cents, reserved seats orchestra and balcony, $1.

COLOSSEUM,
BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.,

Exposition of the world-renowned CYCLORAMA OF LONDON BY DAY, from 12 M. to 4 o'clock P. M. daily, and the beautiful pictorial illusion of PARIS BY NIGHT, with moonlight, starlight, and gaslight effects, each evening from 7 o'clock to 10 o'clock. Chimes afternoon and evening. POLYTECHNIC PROMENADE, with music, refectory, and a succession of pleasing and instructive novelties in art, mechanics, science, and vertu. THE LECTORIUM, in which Prof. Tobin will demonstrate the illusions and delusions of the senses with novel and scientific illustrations.

Lightning flash at 8 o'clock each evening by Washington mean time. The Panopticon will be completed the present week. The increasing crowd of visitors render a division of the entertainment impracticable, and the management have decided to fix the price of admission to the whole series, at matinée or soirée, at $1 each and no extras. Children half price. Full descriptive pamphlets now ready for gratuitous distribution. The Musical Automata. The Darwinian Orchestra and African Flute-player, and the Mammoth Orchestra will arrive in a few days.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Benefit of the widow and children of the late
THADDEUS W. MEIGHAN,
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 21, 1874, at 1:30,
The delightful sketch, in three acts, of
WILKINS MICAWBER,
in which will appear Messrs. BOWE, MACKAY, BURROUGHS, MONTGOMERY, WILDER, QUIGLEY, and Mrs. MARIE WILKINS, Miss JOSEPHINE LAURENS, and Miss META BARTLETT.
THE STAGE-STRUCK BARBER.
Jeremiah Clip, with his imitations of celebrated actors..........Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU, supported by the members of Booth's Theatre Company.
THE VOKES FAMILY,
in their celebrated specialty of
BELLES OF THE KITCHEN.
Music by Tissington's Orchestra.
Admission, $1. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. To be procured at the box-office of the theatre.

Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN
Morning and Evening Readings.

MISS CUSHMAN will have the honor to give a series of four readings at STEINWAY HALL in the following order:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 28.
Part I. Selections from "Hamlet."
Part II. Miscellaneous.
SATURDAY MORNING, Jan. 31.
Part I. Selections from "As You Like It."
Part II. Miscellaneous.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 2.
Part I. Selections from "Merchant of Venice."
Part II. Miscellaneous.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, Feb. 4.
Part I. Selections from "Much Ado About Nothing."
Part II. Miscellaneous.

Evening Readings at 8; Morning Readings at 2 P. M. Tickets, with reserved seats, $1. Reserved seats for the series (transferable), $3. The sale of seats for the series will begin on Wednesday morning, Jan. 21, at 9 o'clock, at STEINWAY HALL, and continue for two days, after which no more tickets for the series will be sold. The sale for any of the single readings will begin on Friday morning, Jan. 23.

Box-office open from 9 to 4 daily.

Pamphlets containing full programme may now be had at the hall free of charge.

PROF. ETIENNE LAMBERT.
FREE LECTURE ON FRENCH,
MONDAY, at 8 P. M.,
23D ST. AND 6TH AV.,
First floor over Moir's jewelry store.
Subject—CULTIVATION OF THE EAR.
ELEMENTARY FRENCH CLASS
Monday at 3:30 P. M., and Tuesday at 11 A. M.
Ladies specially invited.
First lesson free.

YE "COUSIN JONATHAN" OLD FOLKES
IN ANCIENT COSTUME, at
STEINWAY HALL, TOWNE OF NEW-YORKE,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, ye 21st day of January, in ye yere of our Lord, 1874.

Ye sounding of ye musick will begin at 8 by ye clocke, and ye price to enter will be FOUR YORKE SHILLINGS.

N. B.—Ye first who do come will finde ye best places. Tickets at Pond's music store, No. 547 Broadway, No. 39 Union square, Sheldon & Co., No. 677 Broadway, and Tyson's, No. 1,200 Broadway.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FOSTER'S BEAUTIFUL Songs, "Old Black Joe," "Glendy Burk," "My Old Kentucky Home," and "Hard Times Come Again," Price 35 cents each. Mailed, postage paid. WM. A. POND & CO., Publishers, No. 547 Broadway. Branch store, No. 39 Union square.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.
GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL at the Academy of Music, THURSDAY, Feb. 12, 1874.
Tickets, $15. Particulars hereafter.
H. MOSENTHAL, Secretary.

THE SPRING CLASSES AT PROF. HENRY GEBHARD'S private academy of physical culture, No. 64 Madison av., between 27th and 28th sts., are forming. Send for circulars.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., Junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO OBTAIN A FRENCH maid recently from Paris, who by education and disposition will prove valuable as lady's maid, or in the care of children, where perfection in the use of French is desired. Address French Maid, Box No. 237 *Times* Office.

A NUMBER OF EXCELLENT COOKS, laundresses, and other good general servants, some German, &c., for City or country, at moderate wages, and well recommended. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

CHILD'S NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, FIFTEEN years of age, and assist in the care of children, or do light house-work of any kind; a good home desired more than wages. Call at No. 4 West 27th st., Room No. 11, for reference.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKER will go out by the day or week; makes dinner and evening dresses in the latest style; dresses made over a specialty; $1 50 per day. Inquire in the cigar store, No. 609 3d av., near 39th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman as laundress. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 13 West 29th st.

MALES.

BUTLER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A YOUNG man, native of England; has been as head waiter and also single-handed experience; good City references. Address G. L., Box No. 32 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN of long experience in the care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; can furnish best City references as a good and stylish driver. Call or address J. W., No. 11 East 27th st., near 5th av., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, (COLORED,) has the best of references; thoroughly understands his business; is willing and obliging. Call or address George, for two days, at No. 227 East 20th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN AS waiter in a private family; understands his duty in every branch; references can be given from present employer. Address C. B. T., corner 53d st. and 6th av., drug store.

HELP WANTED.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WANT
FIRST-CLASS DRESS AND CLOAK-MAKERS.
Also,
FIRST-CLASS OPERATORS ON MACHINES ON WHITE WORK.
Only superior work-women need apply at 9th st. entrance.
Broadway and 10th st.

WANTED.—FOR AN IMPORTING HOUSE OF white goods, embroideries, &c., a first-class salesman; liberal encouragement will be offered to a good man. Address Z. Y., with references, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

$70 PER MONTH PAID TO A SMART MAN IN every town to take orders for me. Send two references and 50 cents for outfit. S. F. DAYTON, Printer, Crown Point, Essex County, N. Y., Box No. 114.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW CHROMOS, FINEST EVER PUBLISHED.— "Love or Duty" and "Ash Wednesday," companion pictures; size, [illegible]; only $10 each. Sold by all dealers, or at CALDWELL & CO.'S, No. 124 Nassau st., New-York.

NEWSPAPER AND JOURNAL PREMIUMS.— Chromos and Engravings. Apply to CALDWELL & CO., No. 124 Nassau st., [illegible]

THE DAILY RECORD, OR EVERYBODY'S Diary, for 1874. Price, $2 and $1 50, post free. Pronounced perfect by the press.
HASTINGS & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
28th st., next to Broadway. Begins at 8. Carriages may be ordered for 11:45. Box-office open continuously every day from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M., and seats may be secured a week in advance.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager
The two great favorites on alternate nights.

MAN AND WIFE. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S most popular dramatization of Wilkie Collins' great novel MAN AND WIFE. Characters by Mr. Harkins, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Parkes, Mr. De Vere, Mr. Fawcett, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Davenport, Miss Jewett, Mrs. Gilbert, Mrs. Varian, Miss Nellie Mortimer.

SARATOGA. TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Mr. Bronson Howard's great local comedy of SARATOGA. Characters by Mr. James Lewis, Mr. Harkins, Mr. Davidge, Mr. Hardenberg, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Whiting, Mr. Conway, Mr. Peakes, Mr. DeVere, Mr. Fawcett, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Sara Jewett, Minnie Conway, Nellie Mortimer, Nina Varian.

** SATURDAY—Matinee at 1:30—MAN AND WIFE.

Next week will be produced, after elaborate and costly preparation, Mr. Augustin Daly's first dramatic work of the present season—a new Parisian subject drawn from the frailties and fortunes of contemporaneous society, and adapted to our times, under the title of
FOLLINE!
Box-sheet open for the first night, Thursday, Jan. 22.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
514
BROADWAY.
Mr. JOSH HART—Sole Proprietor.
First week of the SNOW BROTHERS, and their troupe of trained dogs.
First week of the pleasing vocalist,
Miss CLARA BELMONT.
THE MULLIGAN GUARDS, by the originals,
HARRIGAN AND HART.
Second week of Royal YEDDO JAPANESE TROUPE.
All the mammoth troupe retained.
Second week of the Cuban sylph, MLLE. ZOE.
Mlle. ZOE will appear in the sensation play THE FRENCH SPY, in which she executes a combat of FOUR HUNDRED BLOWS.
By request, the most comical of all pantomimes will be given, entitled THE SHADOWS.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—MONDAY, Jan. 26, the recognized STAR OF VOCALISTS, Miss NELLY PIERIES.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.   BEGINS AT 7:45.
Corner 8th av. and 23d st.
PRICES—Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra; family circle, 40 cents.
A FAMILY MATINEE is given at this establishment every SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.
NINTH WEEK—60TH TO 66TH PERFORMANCE—
250,000 PEOPLE
have seen the entirely new
Grand Spectacular Comic Trick Panoramic Pantomime,
HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD!!!
Which abounds with mirthful characteristics, and is enjoyed alike by adult and child. The famed MARTENS FAMILY, Herr LIND, the Stockholm Wonder, the beautiful RIGL SISTERS, the JACKLEY TROUPE, and other renowned specialty artists, contribute toward making this the
MOST CHARMING ENTERTAINMENT!
Mr. G. L. FOX, the American Grimaldi, as HUMPTY DUMPTY.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30; commences at 8 o'clock.
THIRTEENTH WEEK OF THE
COMEDY SERIES.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Also, SATURDAY MATINEE,
Lord Lytton's great comedy of
MONEY.
Alfred Evelyn..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Other characters by Messrs. JOHN BROUGHAM, HARRY BECKETT, W. R. FLOYD, J. B. POLK, J. W. CARROLL, W. J. FERGUSON, G. F. BROWNE, T. E. MILLS, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, and Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.   NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THE
VOKES
in
THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN.
H. W. LEFFINGWELL..........as..........Jaffer Jenkins.
SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30.
NEXT MONDAY—FUN IN A FOG.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.   O. DOUD BYRON.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.
MONDAY, Jan. 19, 1874.
EVENING at 8, OLIVER DOUD BYRON in his great special drama, ACROSS THE CONTINENT.
AFTERNOON at 2, GEORGE H. ADAMS, in the melodrama of JACK ROBINSON and HIS MONKEY.
Both AFTERNOON and EVENING with the above, The world-renowned BEDOUIN ARABS. The Chinese Juggler, GEORGE DUNBAR. The Trapeze Artists. The Foeley Brothers. Messrs. DICK SANDS, the Great Peady, &c., will appear.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS   23D ST.
Every evening at 8. Saturday matinee at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

THE PILGRIM, FREE.
Sunday, 2:30 and 8 evening. Bain Hall, Great Jones st. Children under fifteen years, 10 cents each. A liberal collection asked. Every evening at 8, and Saturday at 2:30 P. M. Gallery 25 cents. Parquet 50 cents. Balcony $1.

PROF. T. ROSENTEIN'S
ORCHESTRAL BAND,
Office No. 384 Bowery.
Music furnished for all occasions.

MR. J. R. THOMAS HAVING RETURNED FROM his highly successful concert tour with CAMILLA URSO, will be happy to receive his old pupils, at his residence, No. 129 East 28th st.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,
New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on Installments, or for rent, in City or Country, during this Financial Crisis, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted for the sale of Waters' Celebrated Pianos, Concerto and Orchestral Organs. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Great inducements to the Trade. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-Schools, Etc.

LIGHTE & ERNST, SOLE SUCCESSORS TO Lighte, Newton & Bradbury, would respectfully invite attention to their splendid stock of Piano-fortes, which they offer for sale throughout the holidays at greatly reduced prices for cash and on easy monthly payments, at their new warerooms, No. 12 East 14th st.

SPECIAL SAFE OFFER.—CHAMBERS' PIANOS, parlor squares, house and school pianos sent *anywhere on receipt of cost price.* Guarantee unlimited and satisfaction assured by the Special Safe Offer. Write for information, circulars, and price lists. Address CHAMBERS' PIANO FACTORY, No. 101 4th av., N. Y.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS.
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

A BEAUTIFULLY CARVED AND FINE-TONED cabinet or parlor organ for sale, cash or installments, at DALY'S music store, No. 179 8th av.; price $150.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.
Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.
Twentieth annual circular sent on application.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
Winter recess ends Jan. 6.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE removed to No. 1,193 Broadway, corner 28th st. Book-keeping, Writing, Arithmetic, &c., taught practically. Apply for particulars day or evening.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL for the schools of Science, Technology, Mines, Architecture, &c. ALFRED COLIN, late Engineer Corps United States Navy and Professor at Naval Academy. No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 36 East 35th st. (formerly No. 42 avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris.) Second term begins Feb. 1.

PAINE'S COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY; UP-TOWN, No. 1,289 Broadway.—Young men qualified as book-keepers and accountants; backward ladies and boys rapidly advanced by private instruction; 24 writing, $3 50.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY.—CARMEL, N. Y. —The Spring session opens Feb. 18. Safe and pleasant home. Superior advantages in Science, Language, Painting, and Music.   GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass. Long and most favorably known. Next term begins Feb. 16, 1874.   Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE, NEWBURGH, N. Y.— A family school for boys. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR.

THE SECOND TERM OF MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S School for Young Ladies and Children will commence Feb. 3.

TEACHERS.

AN ENGLISH VISITING GOVERNESS, WELL [illegible] Address [illegible], Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A POSITION [illegible]; references unexceptionable. Address [illegible], Station F, City.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

WINTER SCENES IN CENTRAL PARK.

Since the snow-fall of Tuesday night Central Park appears to have put on its veritable Winter aspect. It is at all events shorn of any lingering remnants of its Summer and Autumn glories, and in a measure the "hoar austerity" of the season begins to make itself felt. Thursday and Friday were keen, bitter days within its precincts, but yesterday the bright sunshine of the early year made the place thoroughly pleasant and enjoyable. It had indeed an especial attractiveness in its Winter dress, and contrasted remarkably with the appearances which it presented during the Summer. The naked trees stood up gauntly out of the unblemished snow that sparkled in the clear sunlight, the fountains had ceased to flow, and Miss Stebbins' angel looked down vacantly on the empty space where the mimic Pool of Bethesda was wont to have an existence. You went down to the lake and found it ice bound in a way which raised in our mind certain prospective suggestions of skating, but there was no sign of the boats, with their Summer awnings, the languid pulses of whose oars used to stir all its "lazy lilies," if, indeed, there are any lilies on the lake in question. Everything is crisp and keen and bright in and about Central Park, but still the pleasant tumult of skating seems a little remote. Both lakes are frozen, but in some places the ice is very thin, and by diligent search one could find some spots where it has not closed at all. Then the partial thaw of yesterday must have weakened it considerably, inasmuch as the comparatively warm sunshine beat down on the ice all day. But if the prospects of skating are a little indefinite, sleighing has a present and active existence, and is eagerly patronized by the fashionable people of the City, as indeed it is by all to whom leisure and means render the pastime accessible. The wealthy seekers after pleasure keep up their quest, of course, in all seasons, and in warm climes and cold, they still follow where their goddess leads. The only question is, as to what form their enjoyment shall take. Is it Summer? Why, then they can lounge by the sea-side, go yachting if they please, or set out on any voyage of *pleasaunce* they may desire, with possibly, like Mr. Swinburne, no other ballast than a rose, and with as charming an uncertainty to where their course may lead. Is it Winter? Then, they can turn out their high mettled teams, betake them to their sleighs, inhale the tonic airs to be found on the drives in Central Park or in Harlem Lane and take their out-door enjoyments after the fashion which the season prescribes. It being Winter yesterday rather than Summer, and besides, an especially splendid day for the season, everybody who had leisure, a sleigh and a horse to pull it along betook himself to the pleasant pastime of sleighing, and most people found their way to Central Park. So, all day long there was a full tide of life pulsing through that pleasant resort, and the jingle of the sleigh-bells made a merry, if a monotonous music. Through all the avenues, the sleighs sped their way into the park, but those of greater pretension than their neighbors came for the most part through the Fifth avenue entrance. Fashion and wealth, of course, made their way through that golden portal, but in the drive round they got mixed up with their more humble copartners in pleasure-seeking, and altogether, the scene was one of pleasant excitement and variety. There were sleighs there of every capacity, of every model, of every pretension, and a great many of no pretension at all. Some of them were only sleighs by courtesy—that is to say, they came within the description of sleighs by reason of the fact that they were without wheels. Others, again were of the elaborate and beautiful structure, and furnished with every moderate appliance that mechanical skill could supply. Many of them resembled the chariot Venus, only that they were drawn by horses instead of doves, and a few would have passed for the triremes of antiquity, adapted and improved in accordance with a Connecticut patent. But, at all events, such as they were, on they rushed in unbroken continuity, the horses which drew them, and the people who occupied them, being as various and of as different favor as the vehicles themselves. Here was a magnificent four-in-hand, the horses splendidly caparisoned, and with a greater elaboration of bells that seemed even to make sweeter music than the rest. How the horses snorted and showed their paces as if conscious that they had a trifle of blue blood in their horses' veins, and how the behooded ladies and be-furred gentlemen that occupied the stately vehicle glanced languidly down on their insignificant rivals as they passed them by. Here again was a lumbering, clumsy old sleigh, the counterpart of the clumsier family barouche, crammed to its last limit and tugged along by a pair of steeds of dejected appearance and funereal paces. But just passing out by the unsightly old vehicle, like a flash, one could see a brisk pair-horse turn-out, drawn by a team of dashing bays, that appeared as if they could try conclusions with anything they might meet, or a tight little sleigh, just made to hold one person, in which the occupant leaned back, smoked his cigar, puffed out, with great assiduity, the odors of the "fat weed that rots itself in ease on Lethe's wharf," and looked generally as if he stood excellently well in his own estimation. And then the crowds of sight-seers all along the drive, and the pleasant jingle of the bells and excitements of the pastime continued until dark. The sleighing will be renewed, of course, to-day in Central Park, but it is probable that the fast pacers will be more likely to put in an appearance on the drive at Harlem Lane.

NEW-YORK CITY MISSIONS.

The annual report of the New-York City Missions furnishes some interesting statistics in connection with the churches and charities of the City. The population of the City in 1786 was 23,614, and the number of churches at that date was nine. In 1825 the population had increased to 166,089, and the number of churches to eighty-four. From that period until the date of the last census in 1870, which showed the population to be 942,292, the progress made in the erection of church edifices has been a marked feature in the history of New-York, the number of churches then in the City being 470. The relative growth of the Protestant and Roman Catholic and other churches is compared from 1830 to 1870. In 1830 there were ninety-nine Protestant churches in the City to an estimated population of 150,000. In 1870 there were 380 Protestant churches, while the Protestant population amounted to 600,000. The Roman Catholics, Jews, and other denominations had 10 churches in 1830 to a population of 50,000, and 90 churches in 1870 to a population of 400,000. These figures show that the Protestants, in providing church accommodation for their own people, have more than kept pace with the growth of the Protestant population. These results are to be attributed chiefly to the zeal and activity of the societies of the City mission, and church extension movements of late years. There are 240 regularly incorporated Protestant churches, with an average membership of 300, giving a total of 72,000 communicants.

The total number of City missionaries in New-York is set down at 266, and these make about 800,000 visits yearly. There are 140 Protestant missions in the City, where Sabbath-schools, preaching, and other religious and moral services for adults or children are regularly carried on. Of this number forty-five are permanently established in suitable, commodious church buildings. At present it is estimated that over $1,000,000 are invested in mission chapels and churches. The latest returns give 356 Protestant Sabbath-schools, with 82,237 scholars on the roll, and an average attendance of 56,187. The number of benevolent societies in the City is forty; and in the list of societies for the publication and circulation of the sacred Scriptures there are 112 organizations. Including trades-unions and benefit societies, there are altogether 315 religious and charitable societies in the City. Of the more prominent societies, such as the American Bible Society, the American Tract Society, and others, forty organizations reported last year an aggregate of $5,406,767, or excluding proceeds of sales, nearly $6,000,000. The organized local charitable societies and institutions receive and disburse annually $2,500,000. The New-York City Mission and Tract Society is the oldest organization of the kind in the City. It employs forty missionaries, who are daily visiting the poor. It has eight mission stations, and holds 100 meetings weekly. It has recently erected a new mission station in Second street at a cost of $20,000, and has purchased three other houses for missionary purposes, and holds in all real estate to the value of $100,000.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company has been carrying the mails between San Francisco, China, and Japan monthly, since the 1st October. They have not yet been able to avail themselves of the contract entered into with the United States Government for a bi-monthly service in vessels built in the United States of America, of iron and other materials of American production. They cannot get nor do they claim any portion of the subsidy for the service already performed by their wooden vessels, but in two months from this date they expect to have the new steam-ship City of Yeddo ready for sea. She is expected to arrive in New-York on her voyages within thirty days, and to be ready for service in thirty days thereafter. The City of Peking is expected to be ready in June, and a third, not yet named, will follow soon after. These vessels will be 6,000 tons; length, 450 feet; beam, 47½ feet; depth, 36 feet. The cost, including outfits, of each vessel, will be about $1,130,000.

BRENNAN'S BILL.

Application for an order to enforce audit of Sheriff Brennan's bill, the particulars of which have already appeared in The Times, was again urged before Judge Daniels in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The actual figures showing the alleged excess of convictions and conveyance of prisoners to prison, &c., charged for over those which actually occurred, or were even reported by the Sheriff, have been already published, but it may be stated generally that the Finance Department claim to show errors and overcharges in the bill which will reduce its amount at least two-thirds. The particular application on behalf of Brennan yesterday was for a mandamus to compel Auditor Earle to audit the bill, and allow it at its present amount—$59,600—it having been allowed at that amount by the Board of Supervisors. This allowance by the Board of Supervisors, it was claimed on the part of Brennan, was final so far as the duties of Earle were concerned, which duties were purely ministerial in this case, and he was bound to exercise them. Mr. James C. Carter, on behalf of the Finance Department, charged gross fraud in making up the bill, and urged that the court should not interpose to enforce payment of a claim so tainted. He referred particularly to one item in which transportation at the rate of $1 75 each, was claimed for all the prisoners convicted at Special Sessions, which would number 20,000 a year, while neither the Sheriff or his officers ever see these prisoners, they being conveyed to the County Jail by the Commissioners of Charities, and the cost thereof included in the annual expenses of that department.

Mr. John H. Strahan, on the part of Brennan, said, while not admitting for a moment the allegations of fraud he did not deem this the occasion on which to confute them. When the Auditor had been compelled to exercise his ministerial function in auditing the bill and it came before the Controller for payment, if the latter should deem it his duty to interpose the defense of fraud, and the court should accord him that right, the charge would then be met on the part of the claimant.

Judge Daniels took the papers, reserving his decision.

POST OFFICE BUSINESS.

Postmaster James has prepared his quarterly report for the three months ending 31st December, 1873. The postage of unpaid letters remaining in the office at the close of the previous quarter was $461 29; the postage of unpaid letters received from other offices, from Canada and Newfoundland, and collected on undercharged letters, was $31,336 93; the amount paid for advertising letters was $394 18; and the amount of unpaid postage on books, newspapers and other printed matter received and sent, $10,677 97. The amount received for dead newspapers and printed matter and for waste paper and twine sold was $498 35; received for postal cards, boxes sold, and for rent of stands in lobby of the Post Office, $291 36; received for box rents, $20,555; and for sale of stamps and stamped envelopes, $631,965 61. Total receipts for the quarter, $686,180 69. The other side of the account shows the current expenses to have been $195,121 12; contingent expenses, $5,929 59; unpaid postage overcharged, $159 16; postage of dead and refused letters, $1,270 70; and postage of letters remaining in office, $457 47. Total expenses, $202,938 14.

AID FOR THE WORTHY POOR.

A plan of relief for respectable poor men has been conducted during the last month by the Howard Relief Committee, consisting of Alderman Van Schaick, John D. Williamson, John H. Keyser, Rev. J. Parker, William Brommell, Solomon Brothers, John M. Merrick, T. P. Somerville, E. Van Orden, and Samuel Schwab. This committee obtained from the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund the use of the old Fifth Precinct Station-house, No. 49 Leonard street. Since the 13th of December this has been open as a lodging-house for the deserving poor, and has been supported by voluntary contributions. The doors are kept open for applicants until 9 o'clock at night. Those admitted are required to give their age, nationality, and occupation, and bread is supplied to any who ask for food when admitted. The lodgers are called at 6 o'clock in the morning, and all are supplied with a breakfast of bread and hot coffee. A limited quantity of soup is also usually provided, according to the means on hand. In addition, needy persons who apply for food at any time during the day are supplied until the day's provisions are exhausted. No intoxicated persons are admitted to the rooms, and no disorderly conduct or profane language is allowed. The number of lodgers each night has varied from 200 to more than 250. On the average about 600 meals are furnished each day, the largest number being 705 on New Year's. During the first month of the committee's operations, ending on the 12th inst., 9,163 meals were furnished, and 4,931 persons were supplied with lodgings. The occupations of the persons relieved during the month were given by them as follows: Clerks, 751; waiters, 203; painters, 197; carpenters, 177; masons, 107; mechanics, 112; printers, 95; tailors, 90; gasfitters, 86; cooks, 74; boiler-makers, 71; iron molders, 70; engineers, 66; firemen, 66; shoe-makers, 159; book-keepers, 53; peddlers, 50; book-binders, 50; hatters, 41; druggists, 39; sailors, 30; jewelers, 22; glass-cutters, 13; shirt-cutters, 4; type finishers, 3; miscellaneous, 1,331; no trade, 1,000. The following are the nationalities of those assisted: American, 1,898; German, 885; Irish, 871; English, 838; Scotch, 219; Canadian, 62; French, 55; Italian, 36; Swedish, 29; Danish, 21; Norwegian, 20; Austrian, 20; Mexican, 11; Hungarian, 7; Swiss, 5; West Indian, 4; Chinese, 3; Belgian, 2; Welsh, 1; Russian, 1; Scandinavian, 1.

THE NEW-JERSEY POLICE.

Police Justice Seymour, of Jersey City, has preferred serious charges against Capt. Van Riper and Sergt. Ira Smith, of the Second Precinct, and Sergt. Gilkinson, of the First Precinct. He accuses them of violating the law and the rules of the Police Department by discharging prisoners, and failing to make any record of their arrest. On the night of Dec. 22, Henry Joel and James McKernan were arrested for drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and fighting. McKernan was locked up, while Joel was discharged by Sergt. Smith, and no record made of his arrest. The next day he was arrested on a warrant, and on being arraigned admitted that he was so drunk the night previous as not to know what he was doing. On the night of the 11th inst., James Gormley and Michael McDonald were arrested for disorderly conduct, and locked up in the Second Precinct Station-house. At the end of an hour Gormley's cell-door was unlocked by an officer, and the prisoner was conducted to Capt. Van Riper's office. After a brief conversation the Captain informed him that he was at liberty to go home. The charge against Sergt. Gilkinson is that he took a deposit from a prisoner, sufficient, as he supposed, to cover the amount of the fine that might be imposed, and let him go. The prisoner was arrested for peddling without a license. The charges will be investigated by the Chief of Police. Police Commissioner Edmondson, of Jersey City, is of the opinion that there are too many sinecures in the Police Department of that city, and too many officers loafing around Police Head-quarters without any visible occupation.

THE MASKED BURGLARS.

A further examination was held before Justice Kilbreth at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, in the case of John Galvin, charged with being an accomplice of the masked burglars who bound, gagged, and robbed Adolph Hank, a jeweler, of No. 327 Ninth avenue, some time since, as published in Friday's Times. Galvin was seen walking up and down in front of the store that was robbed, and was also seen to join the gang after they left the store. He was fully identified by several witnesses who saw him outside the store on the night of the robbery. Galvin positively denies that he was in the vicinity at all that night, and yesterday produced several witnesses with a view of proving that he was in another part of the City that whole evening. Justice Kilbreth remanded Galvin yesterday for further examination, but will, no doubt, fully commit him for trial as an accomplice in the robbery. Galvin has held several positions under the City Government, among others that of keeper in the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, and, still later, keeper in the Tombs Prison.

ENLISTMENT OF MINORS.

John J. Ritter some seven years since enlisted in the United States Army at Fort Independence, Boston, and subsequently deserted. He was recently arrested, and now seeks his discharge on the ground that he was a minor at the time of enlistment. He came before Judge Blatchford in the United States District Court, yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus. The Judge, on rendering his decision, held that at the time the prisoner enlisted his oath that he was of age was binding in law, and that, therefore, he must be returned to the military authorities to serve out his full term, unless it could be shown that he was drunk at the time when he took the oath. In order to determine this fact the case was remitted to Commissioner Shields to take testimony on this point. Judge Blatchford, in announcing his decision, took occasion to advert in strong terms to the practice prevailing on the part of recruiting agents of enlisting drunken men who had been brought into such a state by the agents themselves for the very purpose of enlisting them. This practice, he thought, should be discontinued, as it worked great harm to the service.

THE BOARD OF EXCISE.

Forty-five applications for licenses were made to the Excise Commissioners during last week, for which $3,150 was received. There were fifteen applications on Jan. 12, amount received, $1,286 50; eight applications on Jan. 13, amount, $580; four applications on Jan. 14, amount, $220; six applications on Jan. 15, amount, $350; seven applications on Jan. 16, amount, $557 50; five applications on Jan. 17, amount, $320. The total number of applications since June, 1873, to date, are 7,133; total amount received, $533,782 04. The number of licenses issued during the week were 44; refused, 9; amount returned for refused licenses, $1,430. On Jan. 12 the board deposited with the City Chamberlain the sum of $10,000 to the City Sinking Fund. On the 10th inst. the Commissioners received a communication from the Police Department in regard to the illegal sale of liquors on Sunday, and inclosing a list of persons detected by the Police on Sunday, Dec. 28. The Excise Commissioners immediately caused notices to be served on each of the delinquents, summoning them to appear before the board on Monday at the First Precinct Station-house, Tuesday at the Second Precinct Station-house, Wednesday at the Third Precinct, and so on until all the cases will be heard. Notices were also served on the Police, requesting them to be present at the hearings with evidence against the parties summoned, a number of whom, in addition to violating the Sunday law, were also found to be selling without license. These parties will be prosecuted by the attorney of the board on two charges, viz., for selling liquors without a license, and for violation of the Sunday law. Those detected merely in selling on Sunday will be tried under section 2 of the laws of 1870, as amended by act of 1873, which says, "No inn, tavern, or hotel keeper, or other person, shall sell or give away intoxicating liquors or wines on Sunday." According to section 8 of the laws of 1870, as amended by act of 1873, the penalty for the violation of section 2 is the revocation of the license of the person convicted. Immediately after the capture of the notorious band of masked robbers, of which Dan Kelley was the leader, the Excise Commissioners received a communication from the Superintendent of Police notifying the board that complete sets of burglars' tools had been found in the liquor store at the corner of Canal and Washington streets, the reported rendezvous of the gang. The board has also taken this case for investigation, which will most probably result in the revocation of the license of the keeper.

A SAILORS' STRIKE.

The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company has of late been cutting down expenses to such an extent that it resulted in a strike among the hands employed on board the new steamship City of Panama, which was to have sailed from this port yesterday, for Aspinwall, but in consequence was detained at her dock. A notice had been given five days ago that a reduction would be made in the salaries paid to the employes. Two weeks ago a reduction was made in the salaries paid to the Captains and mates, but they made no complaint, and submitted without any objection. Previous to this, several attempts were made to reduce the salaries of the sailors, engineers, &c., but without success. With the departure of the new steam-ship the reduction was enforced as follows: Coal-passers, from $50 to $45 per month; sailors, from $40 to $35 per month; oilers and water-tenders, from $60 to $55 per month. Deputy Commissioner Jenkins, of the United States Shipping Commission office, was stationed on the pier yesterday, and says he has taken steps to prevent trouble, which he believes is inevitable when a new crew is being shipped. A section of Police are held in readiness, as it is not known at what time the new hands will be shipped. The vessel only requires forty men, the others requiring sixty and eighty. The crew is at present at the Commissioner's office in Cherry street. As soon as the old hands were notified of the intended reduction they struck. They complain that they suffer very much on the route and are badly paid; that, after three trips, they are stricken down with Chagres fever, from which they suffer during the rest of their days. This disease is contracted on the trip between San Francisco and Panama. They also complain that for part of the voyage the company employ Japanese and Chinese, and only pay them at the rate of $10 per month, at the same time reducing the wages of the regular crew.

BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES COURTS.

United States Deputy Marshals Kennedy and Robinson started last night for Mississippi, having in charge George W. Smith, late Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the Northern District of Mississippi, who has been indicted for embezzlement of the public funds.... In the United States District Court, in Admiralty, Judge Blatchford yesterday, in the case of J. H. Fechtenberg against the British bark Woodrow, who seeks to recover $4,600, for moneys advanced to the bark while lying in the harbor of St. Thomas for supplies and repairs, rendered a decision dismissing the libel with costs.... In the case of Waters W. Braman and others against the Security Bank, of the City of New-York, which came up in the United States Circuit Court upon a motion for an order for the production of books and papers, Judge Blatchford denied the motion.... The decision of the Governor in the case of the extradition of Josh Lawrence at the instance of a requisition from the Governor of Michigan, contrary to expectation did not arrive yesterday. Judge Lawrence, of the Supreme Court, has granted a writ of habeas corpus and certiorari returnable on Monday.... John W. Norton, formerly Deputy Superintendent of the Money Order Department, who was some short time since indicted by the Grand Jury for embezzling the funds of the department, and the indictment being quashed on technical grounds, yesterday gave bail before Commissioner Shields in $20,000 to await the further action of the Grand Jury.

GERMAN SCHOOL REFORMERS.

A number of German "school friends" and educators met last night at the school-house No. 140 Fourth street for the purpose of organizing a society, with the aim of improving the condition and general tendency of our public schools. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Francis Ewing. A constitution and statutes for the society were presented to the meeting by a committee appointed for the purpose, and were temporarily adopted. The constitution gives as the object of the society the introduction of obligatory instruction in German in our public schools, and the general improvement of their condition, the efforts at present to be limited to the securing of this principal aim, thus bringing about a better understanding between the different elements of our population.

A ROUGH PASSAGE.

The steamer Clyde, Capt. Kennedy, whose arrival from Galveston, Texas, was announced in yesterday's issue, encountered a series of heavy gales from Key West up the southern coast. Off Hatteras the gale increased to almost a hurricane. The cold was intense, the rain and sleet freezing on the starboard side of the cabin, and rendering the use of axes necessary to open the doors. For the last three or four days progress was considerably retarded by strong head winds from the north. The Clyde brought from Key West eighty-three men-of-war's men, including Lieut. C. H. Judd, Lieut. Schekny, Surgeon Davis, Engineer McEwin, and sixteen marines. A part of the seamen were on the sick list, and a part discharged.

BUSINESS IN THE BANKRUPT COURT.

The following shows the business transacted in the Bankrupt Court for the two weeks ending Jan. 17, 1874: Adjudications on voluntary petitions—Augustus L. Clements, Joseph W. Young, Lewis H. Redfield, Erastus Miller.... Adjudications in involuntary cases—Robert Robinson, Abraham C. Lewis, Archibald C. Haynes, George V. Morey, Jas. B. Morey, Gabor Nephegyi, Anthony L. Banniston, John Wood, Wm. C. Mapes, Geo. W. King, Walter Scott, Louis P. Cohen, Isaac Weller, Abram Weller, Henry Petzall, Anson D. Budsall, L. Gottschalk, Herman Mendel, Daniel Sagendorf, Egydius Roessner.... Discharges—Wm. F. Bearns, C. Gardiner Weaver, Stephen O. Whitmore, Wm. A. Haywood.

A CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.

Coroner Woltman was notified yesterday to hold an inquest in the case of Helena Hermesheimer, aged thirteen, who died yesterday at No. 144 Ludlow street, from hydrophobia. It appears that about ten weeks ago the girl was bitten by a dog. The wound healed up quickly and nothing more was thought of the matter, until a few days ago, when the girl exhibited symptoms of hydrophobia. Medical aid was of no avail, and the patient died in great agony on Friday. A post-mortem examination will be made by Dr. Shine.

THE THROAT HOSPITAL.

The Throat Hospital is at length fairly organized, and its first board of officers chosen from among our best-known and most-trusted citizens. At the first annual meeting of the Trustees, held on the 13th inst., at the house of James W. Alexander, Esq., the following officers were elected, viz.: President, Hon. Samuel G. Courtney; Vice Presidents, J. Marion Sims, M. D., John J. Crane, M. D., and Henry M. Alexander, Esq.; Secretary, John J. McCook; Treasurer, John W. Bigelow; Physicians, Clinton Wagner, M. D., M. J. Ash, M. D., S. M. Lefferts, M. D.; Consulting Surgeons, J. Marion Sims, M. D., John J. Crane, M. D., William A. Hammond, M. D., James R. Wood, M. D., Max Herzog, M. D.; Medical Superintendent, Clinton Wagner, M. D.

A DISHONEST DOMESTIC.

Mary Jane Murphy, a new arrival from the County of Cork, was committed, in default of $1,000 bail, yesterday, for trial by Justice Flammer, at Essex Market Police Court, on a charge of grand larceny. Mrs. Louisa Starr, of No. 101 Monroe street, appeared against her as complainant, and stated that Mary Jane was in her employment as servant girl, and that on Friday last, she missed a pocket-book containing $28, and a silk dress worth $30. She suspects the servant girl from the fact that she "became scarce" at the same time that the money and dress disappeared.

RAILROAD TOPICS.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD—CONSOLIDATION OF EASTERN LINES.

A meeting of the Directors of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad was held yesterday at Mr. Vanderbilt's office, in Fourth street. The payment of the semi-annual dividend which becomes due in February next was discussed, and after much consideration it was deemed prudent to suspend payment of any dividend for the present. The official statement of the business of this road for the year ending 30th September last has just been published. The capital stock is $50,000,000, and the bonded debt for 1872 $24,804,000 and for 1873 $29,095,000. The floating debt is $4,754,193, being an increase during the year of bonded and floating debt of $5,141,721. The cost of the road is $62,694,703, and the interest on the funded debt is seven per cent. The cost of equipment is $13,238,229. The length of the main line is 540 miles; length of the double track, 568 miles, and the length of branches owned by the company is 595 miles. The gross receipts for the year were $19,355,335, compared with $17,591,629 in 1872. The transportation expenses and cost of maintenance amounted to $13,487,927, and the amount paid for interest and leases, $2,310,850. The dividend on stock was $4,008,630. The balance to the credit of "income account" is given at $936,787 23. The Directors claim that the road is in a good condition; but recent financial embarrassments placed the line in such a position as to make it necessary to withhold the payment of a dividend for the present.

The suits pending between the Vermont and Canada and the Central Vermont Railroads have, it is said, been settled by the sale of the Vermont and Canada Road to the Central Vermont. The first-named line was leased to the latter for eight per cent. on its capital, and the Vermont Central was pledged as security for the payment of the rent. This rent has been in arrear for some years, and suits were pending for its recovery when negotiations took place between the Directors of the respective roads for a compromise and a settlement of their difficulties. These negotiations, it is reported, have proved successful, and the Vermont and Canada has been sold to the Central Vermont for $3,000,000, payable in twenty years, secured by a first mortgage in trust at six per cent. This is the full amount of the stock. The amount of rent in arrear is $360,000, and it is not stated what arrangements have been made in respect to its payment. The capital stock of the Central Vermont is $2,000,000, making the capital of the combined roads $5,000,000.

A COMMUNISTIC MEETING.

Last night a meeting of the working men of the Seventh Ward was held at Cosmopolitan Hall, in East Broadway, under the auspices of the Committee of Safety, for the purpose of organizing in order to take part with the organizations of the other wards in the forthcoming demonstration to be held in Tompkins square. Previous to the meeting being held a large number of the members of the Committee of Safety put in an appearance, and announced to those in attendance that the place was surrounded by the Police, and that several detectives were watching them. Fearing a raid would be made, several persons were sent out to warn the working classes to go home. Shortly after 8 o'clock the Police not interfering about one hundred men proceeded to the meeting. Roger Burke, a member of the Longshoremen's Society, called the meeting to order. He said they met to organize and pledge their support to the Committee of Safety, who were making a struggle in the behalf of the working people to obtain bread. The 'longshoremen numbered 1,500, and had $10,000 in hand, and would render the committee all the aid necessary to carry on their work. Mr. Elliott, one of the Committee of Safety, next spoke, and moved a series of resolutions to the effect that the working classes would not starve in the midst of plenty. P. J. Maguire, also of the Committee of Safety, addressed the meeting, stating that notwithstanding the hall was surrounded by Police, and that detectives were in their midst, there were brave hearts among them, otherwise there would be no one present. The authorities were laying the foundation of a revolution that would overthrow the City Government, and lay in ruins the work of thousands and the expenditure of millions of dollars. The speaker was applauded throughout the delivery of a long tirade against the heads of the City departments.

Leander Thompson, Chairman of the Committee of Safety, also spoke, and was followed by Mr. Banks, who disclosed himself a Communist, warning those present that when they next met they should come armed, and prepared to put down tyranny. Mr. McMaken next spoke. He announced himself a Communist, and an Internationalist, and the authorities might indict him if they thought fit. After some further speeches in this vein, the meeting proceeded to enroll the names of members, and then adjourned.

THE HARDIN ESTATE.

The case of the Hardin disputed estate came up again yesterday in the Surrogate's Court, before Surrogate Hutchings. On behalf of the contestants, a Mrs. Robinson, formerly a servant of the alleged widow, was examined, and testified to the fact that at the time Mrs. Walker was living in Banon street, she frequently was visited by the deceased, George Hardin, and that after their removal to Cornelia street, Hardin brought his baggage there and was known as Mr. Walker. Several other witnesses were also examined, and identified Robert Walker, who claims to be the husband of the would-be administratrix. Robert Walker was also recalled, and testified to the fact that he, together with his wife, had once been arrested on a charge of shop-lifting, but that he was bailed out. Also, that he had commenced a suit against his wife in the State courts.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts, is at the Astor House.

Paymaster S. D. Hurlbut, United States Navy, is at the Everett House.

W. Oswald Charlton, of the British Legation, is at the Brevoort House.

Commander Selfridge, United States Navy, was at the New-York Hotel yesterday.

Gen. George B. Sargent, of London, is at the Gilsey House.

S. Aoki, Japanese Chargé d'Affaires in Germany; Gen. Lew. Wallace, of Indiana, and Mayor Charles M. Reed, of Erie, Penn., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. Francis Kernan, of Utica; Senator F. W. Tobey, of Port Henry, N. Y.; Hon. Smith M. Weed, of Plattsburg, N. Y.; Hon. Israel T. Hatch, of Buffalo, and Col. W. L. Scott, of Erie, Penn., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE "CHAIN GANG."

The following-named prisoners were yesterday removed from the Tombs to the State Prison in charge of Deputy Sheriffs Daly and Coughlin: Bartolomeo Bullio, for the murder of Ottino Giovanni, for life; Stephen Craig, attempted murder, five years; Jeremiah McCarthy, attempted burglary, two years; Bryan Farley, grand larceny, five years; Charles Watson, attempted larceny, two years and six months; William Norton, larceny, two years and six months; Robert McGinnis, grand larceny, four years and six months; John Elliot, attempted burglary, two years and six months; Henry Maxwell, grand larceny, four years and six months; William Byrnes, attempted burglary, two years and six months.

STATION-HOUSE LODGERS.

During the past week the number of vagrants furnished with lodgings at the Police stations in this City was as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Saturday, Jan. 10	751	173	924
Sunday, Jan. 11	824	208	1,032
Monday, Jan. 12	830	250	1,080
Tuesday, Jan. 13	698	237	935
Wednesday, Jan. 14	761	231	992
Thursday, Jan. 15	805	236	1,041
Friday, Jan. 16	824	205	1,029
Total	5,493	1,540	7,033

The total number of lodgers accommodated at the Police stations during the preceding was 7,168, showing a decrease of 135 in favor of the past week.

ARRIVALS AT CASTLE GARDEN.

The following were the arrivals at Castle Garden during the week ending Saturday last: Steam-ship Main, Bremen, 45; Hammonia, Hamburg, 71; Republic, Liverpool, 43; City of Brussels, Liverpool, 91; Egypt, Liverpool, 60; Pereire, Havre, 15; Wyoming, Liverpool, 39; Silesia, Hamburg, 70; Columbia, Genoa, 14; Rotterdam, Rotterdam, 6; Donau, Bremen, 40.

THE DANA FAMILY.

Yesterday we received $5 from "M. E. B." for the relief of the Dana family, residing at No. 122 Leonard street, and referred to in a notice which appeared in Friday's Times. A Times reporter called last evening at the residence of the family and handed the amount to Henry C. Dana, who expressed his gratitude to his benefactor. His wife, who died on Thursday, was buried in the Calvary Cemetery yesterday.

TWO CANDIDATES FOR SING SING.

John Orr and William John Gott, residing in Perry and Mott streets respectively, were held for trial in $1,000 bail by Justice Kilbreth, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday. The charge against them was that they stole a pair of bracelets and other articles of jewelry from Marie E. Bruce, of No. 369 West Twentieth street.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Charity Ball, on the 5th of February, promises to be even more successful than usual.

Prof. Edward S. Morse, of Bowdoin College, lectured at the Cooper Institute last evening on "Vertebrates."

Dr. M. F. Thoms, of the New-York Nautical School, No. 92 Madison street, will lecture on the loss of the Ville du Havre to-morrow evening, at 7:30.

The annual meeting of the American Fish Culturists' Association will be held Feb. 10 at the office of Mr. George Shepard Page, No. 10 Nassau street.

The steam-ship Donau, which left Bremen Jan. 3 and Northampton Jan. 6, reached this port yesterday with mail-news later by three days than that already at hand.

The Assistant Aldermen will meet to-morrow, but the members are disinclined to transact any business until the courts pass upon the legality of the reorganization of the Board.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has completed a new ferryboat for use at the Cortlandt Street Ferry, named the New-Jersey. This boat, which is a model of strength, lies at the ferry dock, and is ready to make her trial trip.

The New-York Association of Sunday-school Teachers will meet to-morrow, at 7:30 P. M., in the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of Twenty-second street, when addresses will be delivered by Rev. J. H. Vincent, D. D., and Rev. John Hall, D. D.

At the semi-annual election of the Monagh Union and Literary Debating Society, held on Friday evening, in Fourteenth street, Mr. John F. Murray was elected President, Mr. P. H. McCormack Vice President, and Mr. Thomas A. Shaughnessey Treasurer.

William Taylor and Frank Russell, two genteel-looking young men, were arrested yesterday by Detective Kelso, of the Ninth Precinct, on suspicion of having been concerned in a number of house robberies in the Ninth Ward, and were locked up at the Charles Street Police Station for identification.

John B. Gough closes the campaign in Yorkville at the East Side Hall, corner of Third avenue and Eighty-sixth street, to-morrow evening, with his new lecture entitled "Now and Then," before the Yorkville Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. It will no doubt attract a large audience.

The New-York Port Society at its last meeting reported the number of seamen attending church for the past year at 14,464; applicants for admission, 59; attendance at reading-rooms, 33,406; packages of reading matter put afloat, 720; loan libraries afloat, 191; visits by missionaries, 42,507; and signers to the temperance pledge, 1,180.

John Patterson and John Williams were arrested by Officer Clark, of the Twelfth Precinct, yesterday, and in their possession were found some articles of jewelry, several watch movements, a revolver, and two black masks, which they stated they had found in a valise at One Hundred and Nineteenth street. They were detained for examination.

John Kelly, aged twenty-three, who some fourteen months ago escaped from the State Prison at Sing Sing, where he was serving out a term of fifteen years' imprisonment for highway robbery, was arrested in this City yesterday, by Officer Quigley, of the Eighth Precinct, and taken back to prison. He has twelve years and a half still to serve.

James Costello, a well-known resident of the Eighteenth Ward, died Friday, aged seventy-nine years. He was familiarly known as "Old Costello" to everybody on the east side of the City. Beginning life in this City as a penniless emigrant, he amassed a fortune of at least half a million dollars, although he could neither read nor write. He leaves a wife, but no children.

In another column will be found a notice of the retirement from official position of another of our old and valued bank officers, Mr. Nathaniel Hayden, who for fifteen years has been President of the Chatham National Bank, which has during his administration proved very successful. The many friends of Mr. Hayden will learn with regret of the necessity for his retirement.

At a meeting of the New-York Society of Neurology and Electrology, to be held at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street, on Wednesday next, Dr. Meredith Clymer will deliver the inaugural address, on "Some Current Topics in Neurology." Dr. John Byrne will exhibit his improved "Cabinet Battery," with demonstrations of its thermal power, &c.

The steamer George W. Clyde, Capt. Pennington, which left this port for Galveston, Texas, via Key West, yesterday afternoon, took out Lieut. Marix, Lieut. N. H. Lambden, Surgeon T. N. Penrose, C. H. Thorne, H. H. Johnson, Eugene S. Hadley, Geo. W. Roche, J. E. Crowell, W. H. Mansfield, Dr. Garers, Mr. Upton, Mr. Harris, and Mr. Tribow, all of the United States Navy, and bound for the Key West Station.

BROOKLYN.

The Police of Brooklyn have made 468 arrests during the week.

During the past week the taxes collected amounted to $117,588 66.

A large number of the mills and factories that suspended during the panic, have resumed work.

Mr. Charles Bushmore was appointed yesterday as Cashier in the Tax Office, and filed bonds in $50,000.

The Emerald Benevolent Association give a ball at the Academy of Music on Wednesday next, in aid of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.

At the Plymouth Church prayer-meeting on Friday, the resignation of Deacon Duncan was accepted, and John T. Howard was elected in his place.

A new German church is about to be organized in the village of Sing Sing, and the first meeting for that purpose will be held this forenoon in Mr. Fisher's school-room.

In consequence of "Dan Kelly," one of the accused masked burglars, having removed a brick in his cell, with the evident intention of operation upon the locks of his cell doors, a watch is now kept upon him and his associates night and day.

While some workmen were engaged in digging out a cellar at the corner of Fulton avenue and Marion streets, they came upon a pine box about three feet long, which contained some human bones. From the appearance of the box the remains must have been interred years ago.

Last night Holland Manliff, a colored man, was arrested for having broken into Edgar Morrison's store in East New-York. He was arrested at the house of Annie Simmons in Bennett avenue, and confessed that he belonged to a gang of New-York thieves who made Simmons' house a head-quarters. He was held for trial.

Yesterday afternoon Marshal Wright, a number of Deputy Marshals, and a squad of the Second Precinct policemen, made a descent upon an illicit distillery at No. 113 Furman street. They found it in full operation, arrested three men, destroyed a worm and still, and about 1,500 gallons of mash. Two barrels of whisky were also destroyed.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Post Powell, G. A. R., of Sing Sing, has been dissolved.

Mr. James Williamson has been elected a Trustee of the Sing Sing Savings Bank, in place of Mr. George Douglas, resigned.

William H. Pemberton, of Mount Vernon, has been appointed Supervisor of the town of East Chester, to serve the unexpired term of Elias Dusenberry, recently deceased.

A house at William's Bridge, owned by Mr. Valentine, and occupied by Mr. Johnson, a conductor on the Harlem Railroad, was slightly injured by fire early yesterday morning.

At a meeting of the Peekskill Military Company the following persons were elected Sergeants, whose names are given in the order of their rank: Wm. H. Sperling, William Dickman, B. F. Spock, Augustus Hill, and H. Fountain.

The annual election for Directors of the First National Bank of Sing Sing, resulted in the choice of the following: M. L. Cobb, Francis Larkin, James McCord, W. W. Benjamin, D. D. Mangam, C. F. Maurice, M. Churchill, S. R. Stone, and H. C. Nelson.

According to the statement of the Port Chester Savings Bank there was an increase of $30,763 84 in the amount of deposits during 1873 over the preceding year, making the total assets, on the 1st day of January $487,606 09. During the late panic this institution paid all demands against it in bills without previous notice.

At an election for Directors of the Citizens' Bank of Yonkers, the following-named gentlemen were chosen: Wm. G. Ackerman, Peter N. Fowler, James Ackerman, William H. Copcutt, Lyman Cobb, Jr., Henry R. Hicks, Charles E. Waring, Joseph Peene, John Wheeler, Wm. S. Carr, Charles R. Dusenberry, Levi W. Flagg, Jonathan Vail.

STATEN ISLAND.

The town elections on Staten Island will take place on the second Tuesday in February. Meetings for the nomination of candidates for the various offices are consequently in order.

The ice-dealers on the island propose to commence cutting their usual annual crop to-morrow morning. Most of the brewers on the island, anticipating a short home crop, have already made contracts ahead, and are likely to suffer pecuniarily by their impatience.

The Local Visiting Committee of the institutions of Richmond County will hold a meeting at Association Hall, West New-Brighton, on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at which the public officials of the county are invited to confer upon their various duties.

Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson, the steward and matron of the Sailor's Snug Harbor on Staten Island, have been presented with a testimonial signed by the inmates, about 200 in number, expressing their approval of the manner in which they presided over their respective departments and regretting their departure from the institution.

LONG ISLAND.

Thomas Groves, of Hempstead, fifty-six years old, while under the effects of a fit of delirium tremens, yesterday, cut his throat with a razor, inflicting a fatal wound.

Mr. David N. Campbell, last evening, received a nomination for the office of Chief Engineer of the Jamaica Fire Department. Col. Aaron A. Degraw, an old fireman, and the present incumbent, will be his opponent.

Mary Hicks, a colored woman, employed as cook at the hotel of Mr. A. Staats, in the village of Hempstead, attempted to commit suicide, yesterday, by hanging herself to a rafter in the barn. She was cut down in time to save her life.

NEW-JERSEY.

The movement for the consolidation of the three Oranges into one city will probably fail.

E. J. M. Derrick, the well-known architect, of Paterson, fell on the ice, in that city, and broke his leg.

Three Newark liquor-dealers were yesterday convicted of violating the Sunday law, and fined $10 each and costs.

Henry Green, while engaged in Butler's turning establishment in New-Brunswick, yesterday, had one finger of his right hand cut off by a circular saw.

On Friday night a fire broke out in the hat factory of Messrs. Jarvis & Kearney, in Newark, and completely destroyed the building. The loss is $4,500. The fire throws about 100 hands out of employment.

The annual report of the Chief of Police of Jersey City shows that during last year 5,335 arrests were made, of which 4 were for arson, 18 for burglary, 3 for embezzlement, 3 for forgery, 4 for highway robbery, 3 for murder, and the rest for minor offenses. Of the total number 314 were bailed for trial, 307 were committed for trial, 1,214 were discharged, and the rest were committed for short terms, ranging from one day to sixty days.

The Essex County Circuit Court, at Newark, was yesterday engaged in the trial of a suit brought by Miss Lillie M. Spencer against Hon. Charles H. Winfield, to recover $1,000 for a life-size portrait of Mr. Winfield's wife. Mr. Winfield is one of the best-known lawyers in the State, and the trial excited considerable interest among members of the Bar. Mr. Winfield's defense is that the picture, though a beautiful one, is not a correct likeness.

S. B. Dodd, President of the Hoboken Bank for Savings, has written a letter in which he says that, the necessary order having been received from Chancellor Runyon, the bank will open its doors to-morrow morning, and so many of the depositors holding pass-books numbered from 1 to 1,000, as desire it, will be paid twenty per cent. on account of the amount they have on deposit. Payment upon the books numbered higher than 1,000 will be made as soon as the first thousand have been heard from.

City Clerk McCullogh, of Hoboken, some days ago concluded, from the fact that so few liquor licenses had been renewed this year, that a number of dealers were carrying on business without the necessary city license. He placed in the hands of Chief Donovan a list of those who had not paid their fees, and the matter was placed in the hands of Roundsman Hayes for investigation. The result was the arrest, by the roundsman, of forty-one saloon-keepers. These were arraigned before Recorder Bohnstedt yesterday and fined $10 each.

A lad named Henry Gray, living in Erie street, Jersey City, sustained severe injuries, a couple of days ago, under peculiar circumstances. An unknown man gave him an infernal machine known as a railroad torpedo, and showed him how to make it "go off," as he said. The boy, anticipating no harm from it, struck it, as directed, against a spike. It exploded, lacerating the boy's hand terribly, and slightly injuring two of his companions. The man who had given it to him stood out of harm's reach until the machine had exploded, and then walked away, laughing heartily over what he probably deemed a successful practical joke. The Police are looking after him.

FAILURE OF AN EXPEDITION TO SAN DOMINGO.

Yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, the steam-ship Tybee sailed from Pier No. 3, North River, for San Domingo. Among her passengers were Señor C. S. Passailaigue, a native of New-Orleans, the agent of the new Dominican Government, who arrived in this City two weeks since from San Domingo City. He was accompanied by Capt. George W. Brown, commander of the Cuban expedition, in the steam-ship Fannie. There was quite a large crowd of Cubans and their sympathizers on board to see them off, among whom were Mr. Benjamin Morrell, of the firm of Cushman, Morrell, Pomeroy & Co., No. 34 Broadway. This gentleman is the newly-appointed agent of the Samana Bay Company. Camille Lynch, the well-known sympathizer with the Cuban cause, was also present. Señor Passailaigues' mission to the United States on behalf of the San Domingo Government was to procure steam-ships and equip them to proceed to San Domingo, and engage in the struggle in behalf of the Provisional Government, in behalf of President Gonzales against Baez, now deposed. Señor Passailaigue was introduced to Capt. George W. Brown, formerly of the Fannie expedition, as the only person who could successfully aid him in accomplishing the work upon which he was sent. Two steamers were chartered the next day—the Enterprise and the Salverio, and men were put to work to get them in readiness for sea. In the meantime Capt. Brown employed agents to obtain guns and ammunition. Contracts were drawn up ready to be signed by the owners of the vessels, when on Thursday a dispatch was received by way of Havana, officially announcing the surrender of San Domingo City, and the entire success of the revolution against the Baez Government, and of the military movements made under the command of Gen. Gonzales. This announcement terminates the arrangements which had been commenced, but in consequence of the timely assistance rendered by Capt. Brown to Señor Passailaigue that official requested his accompanying him to San Domingo City, and it is believed he will be appointed on his arrival there as the representative of the San Domingo Government here in the place of Señor Delmina.

BLOOMING GROVE PARK ASSOCIATION.

There was a pleasant meeting last night of those members of the Blooming Grove Park Association at the Hotel Monico, No. 23 East Seventeenth street. Among those present were the President, F. S. Giles; the Treasurer, E. R. Willem; the Secretary, John Avery; Col. Bruce, Messrs. G. S. Greene, E. B. Van Winkle, Joseph Dore, John Cornwall, D. S. Croly, P. M. Wilson, and Dr. Bradley. After dinner, the President read letters of apology, with some apropos suggestions from Messrs. Wm. C. Barrett, John Develin, of the Southside Club, and Genio C. Scott; also, a communication from the association by which it seems fifty wild does have been added and ten tame deer, and the prospects for sport are described in the most encouraging terms. Mr. Giles said the association has for some time been experimenting in traps, and has succeeded with a sort of mousetrap arrangement in entrapping quite a number of the wild deer. They expect they will have at least 300 next year, but till at least 500 are got together, they will not be shot. The improvements in the club-house since its opening on the 4th of July last were detailed, and there will be accommodation in the Spring for 100 members and their families. The pisciculture is most promising, especially as regards the stock of black bass and trout. White hare and ruff grouse shooting will be excellent, and is, indeed, good now. The foxes are systematically poisoned, shot, and otherwise kept down. Wild turkey and the English pheasant which have been introduced have not thriven well, probably owing to the Winters being too severe for them. Poachers have found it wholesome to avoid the association's property, though outside as many as seventy-five does have been barbarously slaughtered for their hides alone. The support of the public and the press was gracefully acknowledged. The first toast, "The Preservation of Game," was happily responded to by Mr. Croly, who took occasion to make some valuable reference to the question of conservancy of forests, the tenor of his remarks agreeing with the frequent treatment of this important subject in the columns of The Times. He also alluded to a proposition in order to prevent forest fires, to turn into the young inflammable brush numbers of goats and donkeys to browse on the tender shoots, and so let the trees have a chance. The profit of the timber, and the benefit of increased rainfall and more equable distribution of moisture, without alternate freshets and droughts, were insisted on. "The Ladies" were then toasted, and humorously answered for by Mr. Wilson. Other toasts followed. The club scrap-book, a remarkable and graphic record in pen and pencil of the serious and laughable adventures of the members, was handed round. It is a most amusing volume. The party broke up at an early hour.

ANOTHER OF THE RIOTERS HELD FOR TRIAL.

Jacob Becker, the last of the Communists charged with rioting at Tompkins square last Tuesday, was committed in $1,000 bail by Justice Flammer, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, for trial at the Special Sessions. Becker was arraigned a few days ago, and remanded for further investigation. The Justice believed from the evidence produced yesterday that there was sufficient ground to hold the accused for trial. Becker was much taken aback, as he fully expected to be discharged.

DEADLY DUEL IN INDIANA.

The probably fatal results of a quarrel between two hot-headed youths in Indiana are thus described by the Indianapolis *Journal* of the 16th inst.: "Last Saturday night, while a party of young people of Jamestown, Boone County, a town some fifteen or twenty miles north-west of here, on the I., B. and W. Railroad, were returning from a dance, two members of the party, named Briggs and McClain, the former Assistant Marshal of the town, quarreled over the privilege of accompanying one of the women. High words ensued, and finally it was decided to repair to a neighboring common and settle the difficulty by an appeal to arms. The madmen, for such they were, repaired to the spot selected at midnight. It was arranged that they should stand back to back, advance three paces, wheel and fire, the distance separating them being only six paces. The arrangement was carried out, and at the first fire McClain fell, the ball from Briggs' pistol having gone clear through his neck. Briggs was unhurt. It is reported that after McClain fell, Briggs walked up to where he lay and deliberately shot him twice more, both balls taking effect in the body. Briggs was arrested, and underwent a preliminary examination, and was held to bail in the sum of $3,000 to await the result of McClain's wounds. The condition of the latter is considered hopeless, as the two balls last fired into him cannot be found."

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

The report of the Central Park Meteorological Department, for the week ending Jan. 17, shows the mean height of the barometer to have been 29.984 inches, the maximum being 30.404 inches at 2 A. M. on the 13th, and the minimum 29.643 inches on the 11th inst. The mean temperature for the week was 25.5°, the maximum being 39° on the 14th inst., and the minimum 10° on the 16th, leaving the range of the thermometer 29°. The distance traveled by the wind during the week was 1,509 miles.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Leo, from Savannah.—Mrs. M. B. Bancroft, J. H. Parshley, J. W. Forney, Geo. McAbe, W. H. Newton, F. T. Bradstreet, C. F. Coulter, J. W. Knight, David Sandford, F. S. Vellernein, Jos. F. DeLyon, and three in steerage.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—Isaac S. Romans, Jr., A. Goldschmidt, Geo. B. Goldschmidt, J. T. Collins, Master Robert P. Menard, Miss Katie E. Williams, Mrs. Harriet Norwood, F. H. North, Mrs. M. P. Martin, A. Robinson, Chas. Darg, Miss Dor Tuthill, J. G. Cooper, H. C. Whitney, Wm. Gabelhouse, Wm. Topping, Dr. R. Hunter, Rev. J. L. Hugon, Sister Nocile, Sister Leonide, Sister Xavier, Sister Cellnie, Mrs. O. W. Lull, W. H. Burkett, J. Robinson, Lyman Lewis, wife, and servant, F. Staples, Alex De Bary, F. De Bary and servant, L. Colombo.

In steam-ship City of Brooklyn, for Liverpool.—Miss Virginia Vaughan, T. C. Watkins, Mrs. Flory Adams, A. Fryer, A. G. Hunter, J. P. Van Rossum, Mr. Merryweather, Henry Temple, John Warrington, Chas. Heinriches, Col. Young, E. B. Johns, W. W. Davis, D. Ramond, Mr. Proctor and wife, Rev. Michael Power, Mrs. E. T. Spencer and two infants, Jas. Smith, B. Montague, James Talbot and wife, Wm. Parks, Samuel Lorimor, T. G. Russell and wife.

In steam-ship Republic, for Liverpool.—J. D. Plant, James Sutherland, Mr. Amberg, Charles G. H. Philipson, Mr. Wurmoll, Mr. Stovell, Carl J. Von Beck, Richard Barton, P. Kovy, Wm. Krebs, John Martine, Mrs. Martine, Thomas H. Hodgson, Lewis J. Levey, M. G. Rosenthal, R. H. Rudd, Frank Libbey, A. J. G. Henderson, Louis Adler, G. H. Hughes, J. Berbecker.

In steam-ship Montgomery, for Savannah.—Dr. Rowe and wife, G. A. Jones, Wm. H. Flint, Robert Simpson, Henry Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, J. G. Rawley, Charles James, Ed. Cunningham, D. C. Johnson, F. Schuler, Henry D. Low, J. A. Holland, P. C. Heury, James Harvy.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:21 | Sun sets.....5:01 | Moon sets...6:43

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..8:06 | Gov. Island..8:55 | Hell Gate..10:17

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SATURDAY, Jan. 17.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Republic, (Br.,) Gleadell, Liverpool, J. Hyde Sparks; Egypt, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool, via Queenstown, F. W. J. Hurst; City of Brooklyn, (Br.,) Tibbets, Liverpool, John G. Dale; New-York, (Ger.,) Klugist, Bremen, &c., Oelrichs & Co.; Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah, Robert Lowden; Geo. Cromwell, Crawford, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, James W. Quintard & Co.; Western Metropolis, Baker, New-Orleans, Fred. Baker; Geo. W. Clyde, Cole, Galveston, &c., C. H. Mallory & Co.; Tybee, Delanoy, Samana, &c., Spofford Bros. & Co.; Cuba, Palmer, Havana, &c., F. Alexandre & Sons; E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., J. C. Kenyon; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorrillard Steam-ship Co.; Gen. Whitney, Hallett, Boston.

Ships Ne Plus Ultra, Borden, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Magdalena, (Ger.,) Henke, Bremen, Charles Luling & Co.; Cartsburn, (Br.,) Young, Glasgow for orders, A. Baxter & Co.

Barks Albion, (Br.,) Burke, Glasgow for orders, Kinne, Rosse & Co.; Cleone, Maloney, Cienfuegos for orders, Brugierre & Aviles; Laura, (Ger.,) Wilmsen, Bremen, &c., Herman Koop & Co.; Harry Buchanan, (Br.,) McDonnell, Marseilles, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Antelope, Davis, Demerara for orders, Edwin Rowe & Co.; Beretta Conue, (Ital.,) Barachino, Queenstown for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Dorina, (Ital.,) Cattalinich, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Columbine, (Ger.,) Jardin, London for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Valkyrien, (Norw.,) Anderson, Dublin for orders, Tetens & Bockmann; Maria and Figlia, (Ital.,) Scarpati, Gibraltar, Lauro, Storey & Co.; Tacito, (Ital.,) Romassio, Queenstown for orders, A. P. Agresta.

Brigs Marietta, (Ital.,) Ferrera, Cork, Falmouth, or Plymouth, John C. Seager; Ariel, (Br.,) French, St. Johns, N. F., Bowring & Archibald; Retriever, (Br.,) Davies, Stranraer, Scotland, George F. Bulley.

Schrs. Horatio Nichols, Dupuy, Mosquito Inlet, Van Brunt & Bro.; Hazleton, Bayley, Key West and Pensacola, Benner & Pinckney; Conservative, Benson, Greytown; S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Harry C. Shepherd, Clark, Savannah, Overton & Hawkins; Addie Trudell, Barrett, Newbern, N. C., Overton & Hawkins; John G. Wright, Scull, Yorktown, Va., Overton & Hawkins.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Donau, (Ger.,) Neynaber, Bremen Jan. 3, and Southampton 6th, with mdse. and 65 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Has had moderate weather and variable winds to the Banks, and since heavy westerly gales; Jan. 16, lat. 40 59, lon. 70 14, passed ship Lottie Warren, (Br.,) from Liverpool for New-York.

Steam-ship Macedonia, (Br.,) Glasgow Dec. 31, and Moville Jan. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah Jan. 13, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship North Point, Foley, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Schr. S. L. Russell, Smith, Jacksonville 15 ds., with lumber for New-Haven.

WIND—Sundown, light; W. clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships New-York, for Bremen; Steinman, for Antwerp; Republic, City of Brooklyn, and Egypt, for Queenstown; City of Panama, for Aspinwall; Tybee, for San Domingo; Canima, for Bermuda; G. W. Clyde, for Galveston; George Cromwell and Western Metropolis, for New-Orleans; San Salvador and Montgomery, for Savannah; Champion and Manhattan, for Charleston; Regulator, for Newbern; Wyanoke, for Richmond; Benefactor, for Philadelphia; ships John Thomas, for Oporto; W. R. Grace, for San Francisco; barks Abby Bacon, for Malaga; Goethe, for Bremen; Germania, for Bristol; Talisman, for Pernambuco; brig Sarah Crowell, for St. Johns, P. R.; schrs. Millie Trim, for Barbados.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 17.—Cld. steam-ships J. A. Gary, for Newbern, N. C., and Sea Gull, for Charleston; and bark Theta, for Queenstown.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 17.—Arr. steam-ship George Appold, from Baltimore.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 17.—Arr. schrs. Florence Rogers, of Baltimore; D. R. Beckford, from Baltimore; Rhoda B. Taylor, from Philadelphia.

Cld. steam-ship Charleston, for New-York; steam-ship Falcon, for Baltimore. Vessels are detained by a heavy north-east wind.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 17.—Arr. bark Augvald, from Dunkirk.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 17.—Arr. schrs. C. S. Grove and Anna E. Glover, from New-York; E. A. Hooper, from Philadelphia; Larrette Fish, from Portland. The schr. Lizzie Lee, from Baltimore, in coming up the river without a pilot, went ashore on the Horse Shoe. An effort will be made to tow her off at high water to-morrow.

Cld. steam-ships San Jacinto and Huntsville, for New-York; Raleigh, for Baltimore; Wyoming, for Philadelphia; barks Dartmouth, for Liverpool; Cashmire, do.; Theresa, for Barcelona.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Jan. 15.—Arr. schrs. Aneroid, Charleston 8th inst., for Boston; Helena E. Russell and Hattie Ellen, New-York, for Boston; Joseph Farwell and Helen Thompson, do., for Portland.

Sld. schr. P. L. Whiton.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Sld. for the United States—Holmestrand, Aladdin, Emilie, Golden Rule, Vibilia, Fiorella, Union, Alsen, Laurens, Ferda, and Salvatore.

Arr. out from the United States on the 16th inst.—Edith, Pace Schiaffiano, Life Brigade, and Johannes Rod.

BRISTOL, Jan. 17.—The Great Western Line steam-ship Great Western, Capt. Stamper, from New-York Jan. 4, arr. here to-day.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 17.—The National Line steam-ship Spain, Capt. Grace, from New-York Jan. 4, has arr. here.

Exchange Fire Ins. Co.,
172 Broadway,
Cor. Maiden Lane.

Assets - - - - - - $335,323 00
Capital - - - - - - 200,010 00

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT. has been declared, payable on and after Feb. 2, 1874. Transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 20 until Feb. 2.
JAN. 13, 1874.
Geo. W. Montgomery, Secretary.

Fisk, Clark & Flagg,
NO. 690 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
are now ready with their novelties in
Men's Furnishing Goods,
For the Early Spring Trade.